

LEGION

MAGAZINE

If people will buy more
recycled materials, industry
will recycle more.



The Easiest Way to Destroy the Dump Piles

CAUSES OF TEEN-AGE
AUTO ACCIDENTS

THE EARTH FROM SPACE ...
Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow

A HISTORY OF THE THINGS
WE'VE USED FOR MONEY

ANOTHER SAD NOTE
ON AMERICAN JOURNALISM

Barbers talk a lot.

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A barber gets \$1.50 plus tip for a shave with his electric razor. For years he's kept the brand name hidden with adhesive tape.

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No expense was spared to make the Oster Professional Shaver to rigid, master-barber specifications. Motor-driven trimmer operates independently to trim moustaches and sideburns

straight and neat for today's new "styled" look. The high-impact plastic housing is sculpted to fit your hand effortlessly. Removable stainless steel head rinses clean under running water. On-off switch, plus separate switch to operate trimmer. The specially counter-balanced drive gives you a smooth, vibration-free shave, and won't cause radio or TV interference.

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The American

LEGION

Magazine

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Our colonies used seashells, tobacco, corn, etc., for money—then relied on foreign coins. Later paper money, bank issues and the gold standard plagued us with problems we aren't out of yet. Here's a look at what has served us for money.

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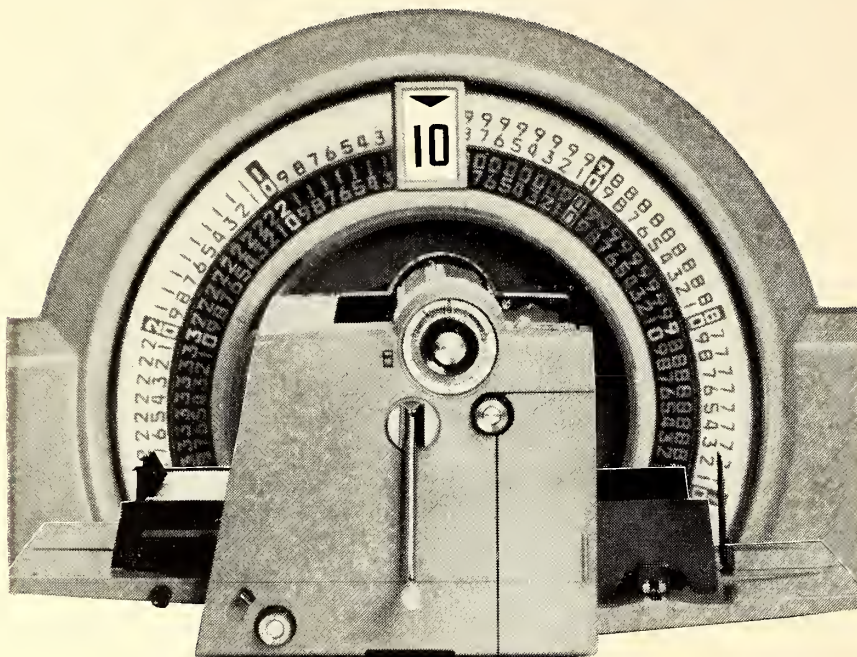
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LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal service are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters. The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

THE PEACE CORPS

SIR: The article, "The Peace Corps Echoes Its Influence Here" (May), states a truth which The American Legion, almost alone of the big U.S. organizations, has long recognized: that Americans abroad "are wise... in the facts of life around the world, thanks to their substituting first-hand experience for cocktail party talk on what's going on in the world."

The recognition given by the Legion to its members abroad has been a profitable two-way street. The national councils have received the benefit of the experience and knowledge of thousands of veterans residing in dozens of countries, and these, in turn, have been encouraged to carry out some of the fine Legion programs in their communities.

We feel that this is one more reason why so many of us consider The American Legion the finest organization in the world.

HARRY WRIGHT, *President*
Foreign and Outlying Departments and
Posts of The American Legion
Mexico City, Mex.

THE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

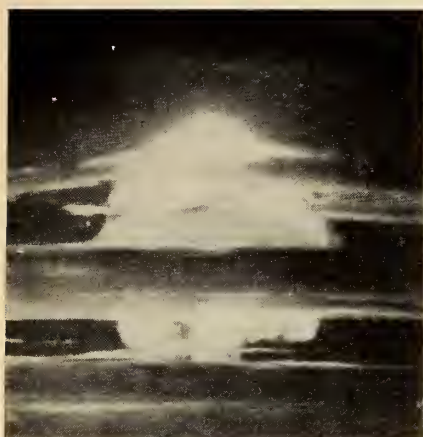
SIR: The article, "The Pentagon's Alliance With Industry" (June), by political scientist Albert L. Weeks is excellent. It effectively refutes the accusations of those who believe there is evil, per se, in a military-industrial complex. He put into words facts which many have been thinking about for some time. We need a military-industrial complex kept up-to-date, efficient and always ready for the defense of our nation. Unpreparedness for WW1, WW2 and Korea cost us dearly in precious young lives, to say nothing of much treasure.

The anti-complex people may be sincere in their belief, but their leaders are letting their intellectual brilliance far outshine their common sense. Moreover, they ardently seek abolishment of the draft. Every able-bodied young citizen ought to undergo a period of training for the military defense of his country. A comparatively small army backed by trained reserves, a navy kept up-to-date and a superb air force, kept within the boundaries of the USA, all working with a military-industrial complex, constitute a fail-safe insurance against attack.

ROBERT F. STEINER
Topeka, Kan.
(Continued on page 4)

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"MUSHROOM CLOUD" FROM THE A BOMB—HIROSHIMA, 1945



UNION ARTILLERYMEN ON THE ALERT IN CIVIL WAR



B-17 ON A WORLD WAR II BOMBING MISSION



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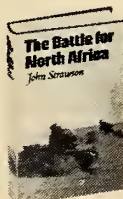
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LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR

SIR: Compliments to you and the author for the article on the military-industrial complex. It is my fervent hope that the "doves," who seem to some extent to populate the areas which least support our defense activities, and all those who are in accord with the theories of Marx read and digest this article based on facts rather than propaganda.

JAMES E. MISENHIMER
San Antonio, Tex.

SIR: The facts presented in your article shatter the myth of a dangerous military-industrial complex in the United States. This myth is accepted by too many of our people as being true and this pleases no one as much as our potential enemies. The article should receive wider distribution.

HAROLD H. BILBO
El Paso, Tex.

SIR: Congratulations and thanks for publishing the article on the military-industrial complex. It is unfortunate that those who most need to will not read it. If only CBS would give it equal time!

LAWRENCE D. CONWAY
San Francisco, Calif.

FURTHER WORD ON HOUSTON

SIR: Allow me to congratulate you on the excellent article describing and praising our great city of Houston ("A Look at Houston, Texas," June). We do, however, have a fair-sized gripe: Of all the highlights which you included in the article, you failed to mention our VA Cemetery with its beautiful and colorful Hemicycle/Chapel (the only one within the scope of veterans' cemeteries) and its huge carillon bells system—one of the largest and finest systems in the world.

JOE PRESSWOOD
Houston, Tex.

The Houston VA Cemetery is located about 15 miles north by west of downtown Houston—not far west of Interstate 45, north of the airport.

THE KOREAN WAR

SIR: As a writer and writing teacher as well as a WW2 rifleman I want to commend T. R. Fehrenbach for his article, "The Korean Campaign of 1950" (June). Those bloody transactions must need retelling for many comrades who, like me, were too busy pulling things together for ourselves to pay much attention to the Korean War. Fehrenbach does strategies and combat details with equal merit. Where this article is finest is in the minor details—infantry soldiers coming into action without infantry training, possessing only one BAR per platoon, burning the grease off their new rifles in actual combat. A man's heart goes out to the kids in starved regiments like the 34th Infantry who had less than 100 rounds per man to fire off. Fehrenbach is too kind to the blunderers who caused these things to happen, but his account of what did happen is stirring and memorable.

ROBERT BRAINARD PEARSALL
Las Vegas, Nev.

NINTH INFANTRY'S OCTOFOIL ASS'N

SIR: On Feb. 27, 1971, at Fort Belvoir, Va., the 9th Infantry Division's Octofoil Association was reactivated. We are now striving to reach all former Old Reli-ables who served, were assigned or attached to the division from Feb. 1, 1966, through Nov. 1970.

We invite all former members to spread the word. For information contact Maj. T. B. King or Capt. J. B. Martin, U.S. Army Engineer Center, Fort Belvoir or Fort Belvoir Information, 664-3556/2821, Fort Belvoir, Va. 22060.

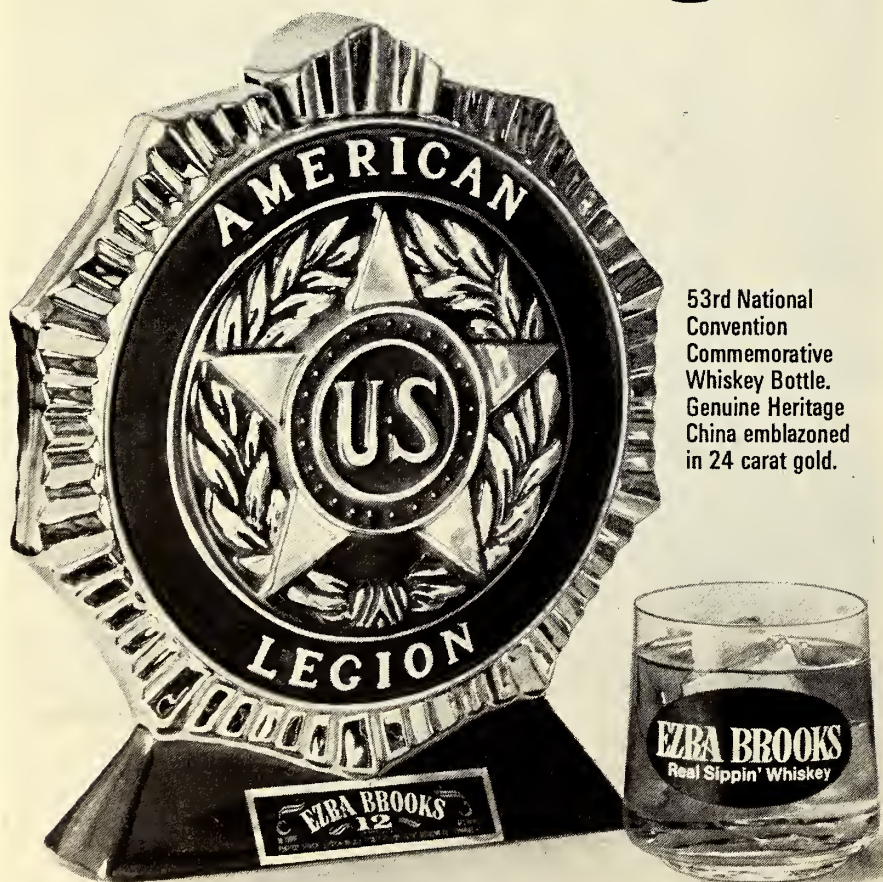
WILLIAM B. FULTON, *National President*
The Octofoil Ass'n
Fort Belvoir, Va.

HELPFUL CONTRIBUTION

SIR: This is just a quick note from an Indiana high-school teacher commending you for your fine magazine. I am a non-member subscriber, but I find every issue of the magazine extremely valuable. Your regular feature "Washington: Pro and Con" is excellent. I find that nearly every issue contains a historical article which is useful in my teaching.

KENNETH P. DODSON
Topeka, Ind.

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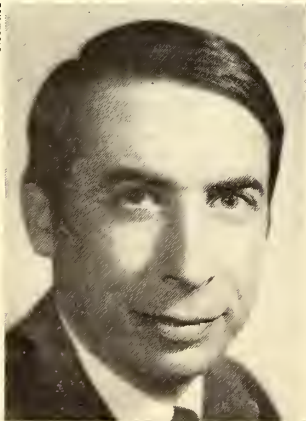
ARGUMENTS ARE raging today that we must put up more hundreds of millions, even billions, of dollars of city, state and federal funds to get rid of the solid waste matter that is now plaguing every city and threatens to bury us in rubbish. Yet, all that new tax money can do with most of our solid waste is to find fresh ways to cart it, burn it, pile it, bury it or sink it. With few exceptions, such as the burning of garbage in plants that will give us its heat where we need the heat, this is exactly what we don't want.

Meanwhile, the fact is that something no more complicated than a change in your buying habits and mine could get rid of most of our solid waste, and leave a relatively tiny problem behind. And it would hardly cost us a cent.

By now, almost everybody is aware that much if not most of our solid waste is reusable, even if millions of tons of it are not being reused as they should. In the last year, the term "recycle" has become popular. Almost everybody understands what it is. The bottles, the tin cans, the paper, the scrap metal, the old cloth can be reprocessed instead of thrown away, to be returned to us again and again as a part of the new products we buy. In a very short time, general knowledge that this is *possible* has become old hat. And most people understand that if we recycle more we will conserve a lot of our raw materials that are presently being used once, then thrown away permanently.

Yet, recycling is not happening on anything like the scale that it easily could. Why? Today, recycling is so well understood—and approved—that people all over the country are hauling their used bottles and jars to collection centers set up by glass companies, which convert them by the billions into perfectly good new bottles and jars.

The same thing is now happening to tin cans. A group of major can manufacturers is setting up some 200 collec-



M. J. Mighdoll, Executive VP of the Nat'l Ass'n of Secondary Materials Industries.

STANLEY GLAUBACH



The Easiest Way



Shoppers can vastly reduce our dump piles by insisting that products they buy show the above symbol. The alternative is to spend millions and get dubious results.

tion centers to accept used, clean paper-free old cans from the public. The can companies are counting on public enthusiasm to bring in the cans—for reuse of their steel, tin and aluminum instead of consigning them to the growing dump piles.

While all of this helps, it does not solve the problem. Though glassmakers are

now reclaiming bottles by the billions, both the can and the bottle reclamation projects depend on an enthusiasm requiring volunteer public effort that may fade. Such projects don't get *everyone* to save cans and bottles for collection. Not even the most enthusiastic of the can makers think that they are apt soon to get back the 60 billion cans sold new

each year. A couple of billion would be good. That would make a sizable and welcome dent in our practice of throwing away cans made of perfectly reusable material. Yet it will be only a dent unless the project goes over better than anyone imagines.

But the public could do something much simpler, requiring less effort, that could cause the recycling of almost *all* rubbish that is reclaimable. If it should do that "something," private businessmen would bear the cost and do the work. Basically, the public contribution

virgin materials stop moving off of store shelves, they'll stop moving onto them. Admittedly more than that is necessary in some areas of extravagance whose cost and nuisance is being passed off to the public. This applies particularly where the product is not one that competes with others on shelves.

Take newspapers—terrible sinners where the choice of products is limited. Until recently, the major use of old newspapers was largely limited to making various cardboard-like products. They couldn't begin to absorb the news-

first two are supporting their own pulp-wood growths. Meanwhile, New York taxpayers are putting up about \$36 a ton just to haul unwanted newspapers to the overloaded dump piles. Congress has appropriated a new \$150 million to cut down the dumps, and "environmentalists" are saying that that isn't enough, while they are protesting that the President is only spending \$19 million of it. Discarded paper is the biggest single item in the dump heaps—almost half of it. Most of it need not be a public problem at all, if we'd insist that

to Destroy the Dump Piles

How shoppers have it in their power to clean up our solid waste.



Wheels in the dump piles. The rubber and metal would be reused if there were a market for them.

need be only this simple little act:

When you buy something new, insist that it contains recycled materials, if possible.

We are all buying tons of products that would be just as good if they contained recycled materials—but they don't. As controllers of our own purse strings, we could insist that they do. If products that are *needlessly* made of

print that rolls off printing presses every day, (though much more old paper could be re-used as cardboard, etc.). It is now possible to make today's newspaper out of yesterday's newspaper. A technique that gets rid of the old ink makes it possible. Yet this spring in New York, the Daily News was using 1% old paper and the New York Times none, while the Post was using a significant amount. The

those who sell us newspapers, cardboard, stationery, business forms, etc., use all the recycled paper they can. Many have long been using it, but not all they could.

Only a handful of newspapers around the country is regularly using a significant percentage of used newsprint. Nobody expects a paper to commit itself to total use of recycled newsprint, but that's what the Ann Arbor News does in Mich-

CONTINUED The Easiest Way to Destroy the Dump Piles



We are running out of space and landfill to hold our present extravagant waste of reusable materials.

igan. Newspapers that make considerable use of recycled paper include the Chicago Sun-Times, the Long Beach Independent Press Telegram (Calif.), the San Bernardino Sun Telegram (Calif.), the Riverside Press Enterprise (Calif.), the Newark News (N.J.), the New York Post and Newsday (N.Y.).

Every paper in the country could do it, but some of them will tell you that it isn't "economical." Some, as we've seen, are simply supporting their own pulpwood subsidiaries. Where the reprocessing plant can be located fairly close to the printing plant, it is fully as economical to use old newsprint. The recycled paper is even whiter than some newsprint presently in use.

The use of virgin pulp to print newspapers is *only* economical when the public is put to the cost of getting rid of the old paper. Count *that* cost and pulp is vastly more expensive than used paper.

though to the public rather than to the newspapers. Some "environmentally concerned" citizens' groups are proposing public heat to tax all newspapers that don't do their share of recycling and thus stick the public with the cost of staging their virgin materials to the dump heaps. "Then we'd see which method was 'economical,'" says a woman spokesman for a New York group. "Let them put up the \$36 a ton that we pay to remove their used product. They'd play a different tune—the one they play on their editorial pages where they lecture everybody else about pollution."

Even the use of old paper to make cardboard, paper board, etc., is shrinking at the same time that we are using more such products. Many of the reasons for shrinkage are purely arbitrary, such as freight rates that often make it cheaper to ship pulpwood than to ship reclaimed paper. Pulpwood growers in the United

States get a competitive advantage over used paper suppliers by virtue of a 10% or more federal tax break, not unlike the oil companies' "depletion allowance." The net result is that we are using more virgin paper all the time and reclaiming proportionately less of it. Which is why paper is the biggest single item on the dump piles. The United States recycles 18% to 20% of its paper. Japan recycles 50%. Miners of metals get the same tax break, imposing a competitive handicap on reclaimers of used metals.

It will take more public effort than simply asking for recycled materials at the supermarket to straighten out some of these factors which give virgin materials purely arbitrary advantages that stubbornly defeat more recycling. But the "supermarket" approach by individual consumers is nevertheless a potent one with enormous potentialities.

Too few of us have realized that noth-



WALTER BOLL



Left, newsprint made from old newspapers by a new process. Right, the New York Times, one of many papers that still use virgin pulp while old issues pile up and cost taxpayers up to \$36 a ton to be carted away.

ing recycles and nothing will recycle unless there's an ultimate user for it—a market. If all the shoppers in the United States would each individually insist that new products contain recycled material when we buy them, we'd make the market—and there's no end to the material that would then be reclaimed at no cost to the taxpayer.

There have been some sad examples of the failure of well-intentioned clean-up efforts because there was no market at the end of the road. During the first Earth Day in 1970, numerous volunteer groups collected old paper, sorted and baled it, and enthusiastically got rid of it. They gave or sold some of it to commercial users of paper, who gladly accepted it to the limit of their storage space. This killed the market and/or depressed prices for their normal suppliers, who had been feeding them all the old paper the market would take at a steady rate.

has been going on all along. Yet if we are serious about wanting more recycling, a buyer preference for recycled material at the time of purchase is an unlimited way to increase the end market. It is probably the *only* way to get a really significant increase in the recycling of our total national waste. If the makers of new products find that reprocessed materials sell better they'll fall over backwards to use them. Any who don't will lose out to competitors who do, if *you* insist on buying recycled materials.

There are some 620,000 Americans who make their living recycling wastes, exclusive of junkyard operators. Given a profit incentive, they do it without any public appropriations. Double their market and they'll get rid of twice as much as they have been saving from the dump heaps all along. Triple the market and they'll triple the cleanup.

Where there is a market for any rub-

and it reveals how endlessly complex recycling is when we consider it in all its aspects. Our biggest use of silver is in photography and our biggest loss of silver is in unredeemed photographic wastes.

There are many other industries which reclaim some or all of their own wastes, and they are paying more attention to it today. Some discarded industrial wastes and all household and municipal wastes are beyond the reach of the original manufacturers. But the waste dealers will reclaim anything for anybody who'll pay enough for it to permit a profit.

The "secondary materials" industries are the biggest customers of junkyards and scavengers. If there's no market they aren't interested. But to the extent that there is a market, they'll take all the rubbish they can get and do all that has to be done to it.

If we give them the market, they'll clean our house for us. If we don't, we

NASMI



NASMI



Waste or wealth? It is basically up to shoppers to decide which way their rubbish will go, by demanding or not demanding recycled materials when they do their shopping. Materials at right were all made from redeemed wastes.

With the market temporarily ruined by the Earth Day volunteers, some of the regular scavengers of paper went into other things. In the weeks that followed, more old paper piled up or went to dump heaps than in the weeks before Earth Day. In some areas the volunteers collected and baled more paper than commercial users could store. It, too, wound up on dump heaps, and it was a sad sight to see it there, all neatly baled, and nothing but garbage.

In Houston, Tex., a federally aided project to sort and bale the city's solid waste had to fold up. There was no market for the material after a small fortune in government and private funds had been invested in processing it.

Without an increase in the end market for recycled waste, all the volunteer or government collection and cleanup efforts in the world cannot steer much more used material into new goods than

bish, someone somewhere in 800 major companies stands by to collect, sort and process it for the makers of new products. The men in this business are absolutely ingenious in getting their hands on the stuff, and in developing ways and means to convert it back into useful form.

Those who are chiefly in this business say they are in the "secondary materials" industries. Many firms that make new products are also in recycling on the side. Eastman Kodak, for example, recycles photographic industry solvents it uses, to reclaim silver and many other constituents. Eastman and other large processors will redeem the silver dissolved from film that they develop. Small labs don't deal in large enough quantities and the dissolved silver goes down the drain in exhausted hypo. This is a case where it takes a big plant to make recycling of a precious product feasible,

can tax ourselves to clean it by burning or burying our refuse or piling it on newer, bigger dump heaps.

The 800-odd major companies are organized in a trade association called NASMI (National Ass'n of Secondary Materials Industries), with offices at 330 Madison Ave., New York City 10017. M. J. Mighdoll runs the operation there as Executive Vice President. Mighdoll is a dark haired, articulate, alert man on the youngish side of middle age. He has in his head almost every major fact worth knowing about recycling in all its aspects. NASMI is naturally excited that the public wants its house cleaned, since it has the boys who can do it—if the public will make the market.

"The country is selling the free enterprise system short in its efforts to clean up solid waste at public expense," says Mighdoll. "The companies in our business will satisfy any demand. Make a big

CONTINUED

The Easiest Way to Destroy the Dump Piles

enough market and others are standing by to climb aboard. Where there's an economic basis, their ingenuity and willingness to invest their own assets know no bounds. Most of the technology already exists to reclaim most reusable products. To meet new demands they develop new technologies. They used to reclaim copper from insulated wire by burning off the insulation. When air pollution required an end to the burning,

goods which Americans cheerfully buy without the "reprocessed" label, and with the presumption that its foreign label indicates superiority. It is often undetectable from virgin wool under the microscope, and it can take a subtle lab test to tell the difference.

One thing we are up against is that we cannot recycle a great deal more of our waste without upsetting to some degree many of our industries that now

now, some conglomerates are in so many businesses that they will resist recycling the product of a subsidiary when it doesn't hurt that subsidiary at all. It will hurt another subsidiary of the same conglomerate.

This is all in the cards. Virgin materials producers will be telling the truth when they say their industries and their people are having their expectations hurt. Dislocations are certain.

Evasions are certain and have already happened. President Nixon not long ago wiped out arbitrary federal buying practices which required that what the

WEIRTON STEEL CO.



M & T CHEMICALS IND., SUBSIDIARY OF AMERICAN CAN CO.



Left, old tin cans collected by Weirton Steel, and right, ingots of tin and steel converted from old tin cans. Can companies are now setting up 200 collection centers all over the country to redeem cans.

they came up with a new commercially feasible way almost overnight.

"The American people are buying fantastic amounts of goods made of virgin materials when recycled materials would be every bit as good—in certain instances better. Most recycled metals are the same as those refined from ores. They are pure, they meet every specification. Used newsprint is better than newsprint made from virgin pulp in some respects, and in no way commercially inferior. There's a consumer prejudice against reprocessed wool, which must be labeled as reprocessed. I'm all for labeling it—but without prejudice. If the people are serious about wanting to keep perfectly good wool off the dump heaps, they should ask for more reprocessed wool instead of rejecting it when they buy suits and sweaters. Their failure to do so keeps us from recycling much more wool than we do. It's a pity to see so much of this wonderful material turned to rubbish before its time."

American salvagers find overseas markets for some of our used wool. Some of it comes back here as imported dress

depend on selling us virgin materials. Unless they get into some part of the recycling themselves, they are bound to lose some of the future business in their fields that they expect.

This makes several things certain. Probably most virgin materials producers will resist any significant recycling of their products to the bitter end. Token recycling, public relations recycling—yes. Serious recycling—no. They will resist it for good reason in legislatures, in business practices, in publicity, in advertising and in any way possible.

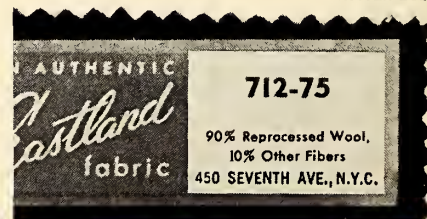
It is only those who will share in recycling their own products who won't resist significant changes.

The glassmakers, and now the can makers, have moved into recycling voluntarily. They are dealing in material that comes back to them, and they still expect to sell as many new cans and bottles as before. But virgin wool growers will lose some of their future when we use more reprocessed wool. It is because some big newspapers have their own pulp paper interests that they are stubbornly against using old newsprint. By

U.S. buys must be made of virgin materials. He ordered, for instance, that government purchases of various paper include from 3% to 50% recycled materials. This June, some pulp paper mills were arguing that they recycle some of the wastes within their plants, and this ought to satisfy the new government requirements. Should the argument prevail, it would defeat prospects that the President's order would result in much more used paper finding its way into government purchases.

Because virgin materials makers will be genuinely hurt by recycling if they don't anticipate the inevitable and find substitute activities, we can expect high

WALTER BOLL



Compulsory labeling of reprocessed wool. Prejudice against it hurts recycling.

level attempts to find more such evasive interpretations of direct government orders to encourage increased recycling.

Here is where the power of the individual consumer is almighty. High-level high jinks have a tough time manipulating him when he makes his choices in his personal buying. He can be lied to, evaded, kidded—but the decision making can't be taken away from him. If he demands recycled materials, if he buys the product that uses it in preference to the one that doesn't, he becomes almighty in the court of last resort, the marketplace.

Today, we are facing for the first time the problem of reliably guiding any consumer who cares about cleaning up the dumps by buying recycled materials. What symbol or statement on a package can best serve as a guarantee that there's a reasonable amount of reused materials in the product?

Several corporations, seeing the trend, have independently advertised symbols of their own design to tell buyers they were using recycled materials. These symbols multiplied in recent months to the point of confusion, while they weren't hitched to any set of standards. Did a "recycled" symbol or statement mean that 1% or 30% of the product was recycled? And is that good, or just a token performance?

On April 26 of this year, NASMI held a poorly reported press conference in New York. (Some of the newspapers represented clearly didn't like what was said about their use of virgin pulpwood.) Mr. Mighdoll unveiled a registered "recycled" symbol that NASMI would permit cooperating industries to display on their products. It's the symbol on the package that the mannikin on our cover is looking at approvingly, though it wouldn't be used that big. Shaped like

NASMI



Baled used paper gone to dump piles for lack of a market for it. Shoppers can make a market by demanding recycled paper in various products that they buy.

a racetrack, it is made of two arrows that suggest recycling. Many earlier symbols used the arrows in a circle. Across the "racetrack" is written "contains recycled materials."

NASMI proposes to authorize its use

by any packager who meets standards of recycling that are mutually worked out by NASMI and the makers of various products. The public has a built-in guarantee against deceitful use of the symbol. NASMI controls its use, and NASMI's interests lie in all the recycling that's reasonable.

There's nothing compulsory about use of the symbol, but of all the recycling symbols that may appear on packages, this will be the *only one* whose message includes the judgment of the people in the recycling business.

Six weeks after the symbol was unveiled, 12 corporations had NASMI's okay to use it. Right now, the public will find few if any products bearing this precise symbol. None had reached any stores at the time of this writing. Those who want to hurry it up can keep telling their merchants that they are looking for it, and want products showing it.

Being able to rely on NASMI's mutual interests is a godsend to consumers who may want to get in the act. "Reasonable standards" of the use of recycled materials vary from product to product (and even from time to time, depending on how much recyclable material is available). Some products can't

NASMI



Ingots of pure copper redeemed from waste. Half of the copper we use is recycled and much of the other half could be if buyers demanded it.

use any recycled materials. One percent recycled materials could be "good" for some products, 50% could be "poor" for others. No consumer could possibly keep in his head all the different standards. Nor could a manufacturer's statement, "contains 14% recycled materials," indicate to a buyer if that were good or bad for the particular product. But any consumer can have faith in NASMI's symbol, since NASMI would be cutting its own throat if it allowed deceitful use of the symbol.

NASMI spokesmen say that they are as concerned as anyone else about the harmful effects on our virgin products industries of an excess of recycling, and they would not demand a mischievously high percentage of recycled materials in a product as the price of the use of their symbol. Its own firms depend, in the end, on a proper flow of virgin materials to the market.

What we are all up against is that the use of virgin materials *has* to have its pace slowed, and is *going* to have its pace slowed willy-nilly. The handwriting is on the wall because our solid waste problem, now absorbing \$5 billion of public funds each year in a fruitless effort to deal with it, is caused by our excess use of virgin materials and *cannot* disappear until we rein it in. The con-

NASMI



Waste dealers will sort, clean and upgrade as much waste as the market will take. And it doesn't cost taxpayers a cent.

sumer is the one person who can rein it in fast, without endless bickering, side-stepping, propagandistic evasion, controversy and political overtones. He can do it almost overnight.

Yet, says Mighdoll, we could keep right on using some virgin products at close to the present pace if the normal *growth* in their use were switched over to recycling. There would be an immediate increase in recycling, and, eventually, future expansion could strike a balance between the use of new and old materials. (Our use of many products that produce solid waste is growing rapidly, while in the case of paper and some others, the amount we recycle is actually less.)

The way things are going, if many of those who are in virgin materials that we are wasting needlessly can get out of this mess with a loss of nothing more serious than their future expectations, they will be well off, and have ample time to find their growth in other directions.

In general, NASMI does not intend to demand economically suicidal amounts of recycled materials as the price of the use of its emblem. A huge cleanup is possible short of that.

Of course, the situation is highly complex. The serious victim of the coming recycling is almost purely the virgin materials producer (or his conglomerate owner). There is little sympathy in the rest of the business world for him, especially when the public temper and the gravity of the situation are so clearly against continuing our waste.

Some corporations that are only cus-
(Continued on page 47)

Another Sad Note On American Journalism

The Wall Street Journal reveals slippage from
its earlier greatness in a story on the Legion.

By **R. B. PITKIN**

Editor, The American Legion Magazine

THE WALL STREET Journal on May 19, 1971, published a long story about The American Legion which has resulted in our receiving mail from Legionnaires who were disturbed by the story.

The essence of the story was that the Legion is "slowly fading away," "ebbing," "declining," that most posts are shrinking, their members losing interest; that a few posts are growing but they are "exceptions;" that the Legion "fails to recruit" Vietnam veterans, that younger veterans in general just aren't interested. It said that the Legion is so weak in its influence that it does not try "anymore" to get legislation passed in Washington by threatening to defeat Congressmen who oppose us, and quoted Herald E. Stringer, our legislative director, to that effect. Mr. Stringer denies the direct quote (and they got his name wrong). He says he told the Journal's man that browbeating Congressmen is not the best way to get their support.

The story was loaded with inferences and direct statements that were snide or derogatory to the Legion. It quoted anonymous people who made contentions about the Legion that are contrary to available facts, or about which it was impossible for them to have had the information attributed to them.

We have written a 13-page letter to Mr. Warren H. Phillips, Vice President and Editorial Director of the Wall Street Journal. We'll spare you the whole letter, but give you an idea of it.

The Legion, we advised him, has lost close to a million older veterans to death in the last decade. It has replaced them *all* with younger veterans, and in six years has added 150,000 to its total membership, for a net gain of new members of right around one million.

The Journal did report the net gain of 150,000 (though not the replacement of close to a million deceased). But it barged ahead in the face of the Legion's growth to say that dying posts are the rule and growing posts are "exceptions." We asked Mr. Phillips where his writer is hiding a net gain of members greater than the total population of Little Rock or Berkeley, if, on the average, a post that is growing is an "exception."

We advised him correctly that most of the Legion's legislative mandates are adopted by Congress—and chiefly without a struggle.

We advised him that the Legion pledged itself to be non-political in 1919 and in that year asked Congress for a charter specifying that it would be non-political (which it got). We advised him that 50 years ago a proposal for the Legion to take sides in elections came before the convention, was soundly defeated on the floor, and never came up again.

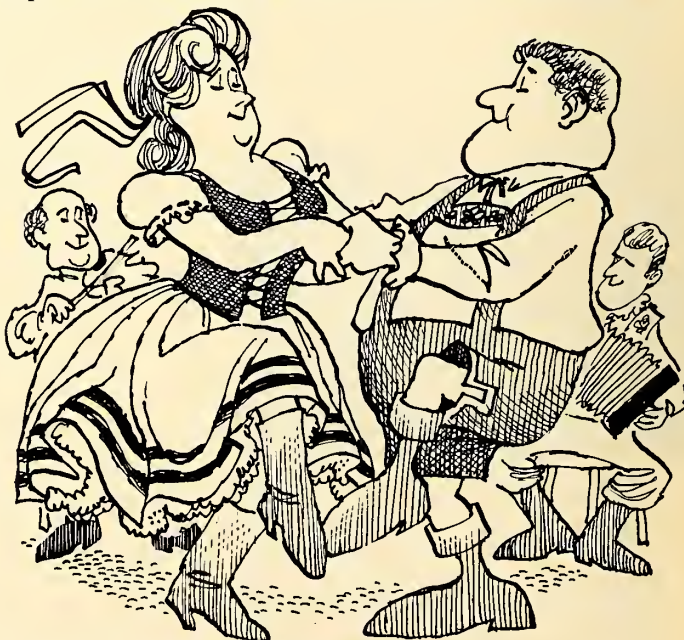
We advised him that The American Legion *never* attempted to defeat a Congressman, and wanted to know why the Journal

said that the "fact" that we don't do it "anymore" is a sign that we're slipping.

The best available figure on Vietnam veterans in the Legion in 1970 was 325,000 (now nearing 400,000, which will make them second in the Legion to WW2 veterans). These figures are a projection of samplings. There are presently no centralized figures available to the Legion or the Wall Street Journal on the exact numbers. The major point of the Journal story was that it knew that the Vietnam enrollment was pitiful. We asked Mr. Phillips on what basis the Journal reported an enrollment of about 325,000 Vietnam veterans as a "failure to recruit them."

There is a shift of local strength in the Legion following shifts in the general population. Some rural areas and central cities are dying, while suburbia is growing. True of our country, true of the Legion. The net is growth, in both cases. The Journal story cited details of quite a few posts that are having a rough time in declining areas, to support its contention that the whole Legion is following the same pattern as the areas of decline.

It got around the compelling fact that since the Legion is growing its typical posts have to be growing. The Journal simply repeated determined assertions of its own that the Legion is declining, waning, ebbing, and that growth posts are exceptions. The Journal's leading example of what it reported



The Legion as seen by the Wall Street Journal:

**At socials, Legion posts dance to
nothing more modern than the polka.**

VOL. CLXXVII NO. 97

Bygone Battles American Legion, Once Civic and Social Power, Is Slowly Fading Away

It Fails to Recruit Young Vets
Of Vietnam, Tries to Shed
Aura of Hawkishness & Age

Fish Fry in Crooksville, Ohio

By P. F. KLUGE
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
LOS ANGELES—It is dark and quiet in the
bar of Teddy's Rough Riders American Legion

as the national trend in the Legion was a dying post in the largest city of a weak Legion state.

Today it is hard for a central city post to contact a significant percentage of central city veterans, or for such veterans to contact a post. This writer and a couple of Legion committees believe the Legion should establish a limited form of at-large membership, so that any eligible veteran who wants to belong could be signed up by any Legionnaire from anywhere—instead of having to be in contact with a particular post. There are ways to do it without upsetting the internal structure of posts, departments or the national organization.

The Journal's story said that the Legion's leadership is "conservative Republican," and that the Legion is trying to shake this image. It would be good to shake it, and the way to do it is to get publications like the Wall Street Journal to stop saying it without checking. We told Mr. Phillips that of 54 National Commanders, 31 were Democrats, 20 Republicans, while the politics of three was unknown to us.

At least one old saw about the Legion died with this story, if it wasn't dead already. They used to say that the Legion was the "tool of Wall Street." Now if we can just get rid of the tiresome stereotype that we are "conservative Republicans," or that we are all anything at all but American war veterans, we'll be making headway. We advised Mr. Phillips that since WW2, 17 National Commanders were Democrats, 10 Republicans—that the present Commander and his two predecessors are Democrats. We noted that two National Commanders were party leaders of national renown—Paul V. McNutt and Louis A. Johnson—both New Deal Democrats, and that "conservative Republican?" Harry Truman often served as a Legion convention delegate from Missouri. We had already pointed out to him that partisan politics means nothing in the Legion, and we asked him on what basis the Journal characterized us or our leadership as conservative Republican.

In the snide and posturing area, the Journal story said that, in attempts to woo Vietnam veterans, rock music is now being played in Legion posts that had never played anything "more avant garde than the polka." We'd like to help the Journal in this matter. If it's silly, it's also harmless. Is there one post out

there of all 16,200 that has never played anything "more avant garde than the polka?" If so, please write, and we'll forward the news to the Wall Street Journal to help along at least a part of its tale. The polka, says Webster, is a lively Bohemian couple dance with three steps and a hop in duple time, and polka music is music in the same time. It's of unknown age but it was extremely popular more than 125 years ago. Even if the hottest thing you ever danced to was the Charleston or Alexander's Ragtime Band, they are too recent to vindicate the Journal's clouded view of the Legion. Even Camptown Races is too avant garde for the Journal's mythical Legion. However, if your post has never played any music whose style is less than 125 years old, perhaps that news would salvage something for the Journal's staff.

There was a good deal more to our letter to the Journal covering more areas of error and unfounded assertion. One of the anonymous sources quoted was a VA official who predicted the early demise of "all veterans organizations." We asked Mr. Phillips on what facts his informant based his prediction, in view of the recent strong growth of both the Legion and the VFW.

We did not ask why the name of the prophet was concealed. He needs protection from anyone who might ask him for the basis of his prediction, as we would certainly do if the Journal had the grace to identify him.

Another anonymous "Washington source" available to the Journal but not its readers was quoted to the effect that all but 25,000 or 50,000 of Vietnam Legionnaires are career soldiers, "many" of Korea and WW2 vintage, who stayed in service until 1964 or later. This means that about 300,000 or more Vietnam era vets in the Legion were military holdovers from earlier times. The concealed source in this case shored up the Journal's theme that the Legion isn't for genuine Vietnam vets.

The more you look at that, the more astonishing it is.

We advised Mr. Phillips that no central figures are available from Legion sources separating career servicemen from draftees and term volunteers in our membership—and there is no other source. We asked him why the Journal quoted an anonymous source as the authority for unavailable information.

The Journal's hidden source on this subject hedged on the matter of just how many of these 300,000 career soldiers whom we call Vietnam vets go back to Korea and WW2. It just said "many." That makes it tough to analyze. However, on the basis of the percentage of veterans who join the Legion it would take 2.8 million old career soldiers to have been discharged since 1964 for 300,000 of them to join the Legion.

Two point eight million is almost exactly every single serviceman of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard discharged from August 1964 to August 1969. The Journal seems to be giving us a real scoop. If its unnamed source is right, there are relatively few true Vietnam veterans, no more than were discharged in fiscal year 1970. Fully three quarters of all who've fought in Vietnam are old career soldiers, "many" going back to Korea and WW2.

This will astonish the Defense Department, Vietnam vets, the draft boards, Congress, the President, the National Security Council, the VA, protesters, etc., quite as much as it astonishes us. Here's another case where it's understandable that the Journal's source is unnamed.

The Journal, which is owned by Dow Jones & Co., publishers of financial news and reports, said that the Legion "maintains" that the Legion is "strong and healthy in the small-town heartland of America." The Journal then "unmaintained" it by stating that a "visitor [to the small-town heartland of America] cannot discern it readily."

We told Mr. Phillips that a visitor could discern it if he tried, but not if he turned his head. We told him that more than half of all veterans in North Dakota are Legionnaires, and the posts there are centers of community life in cities and hamlets

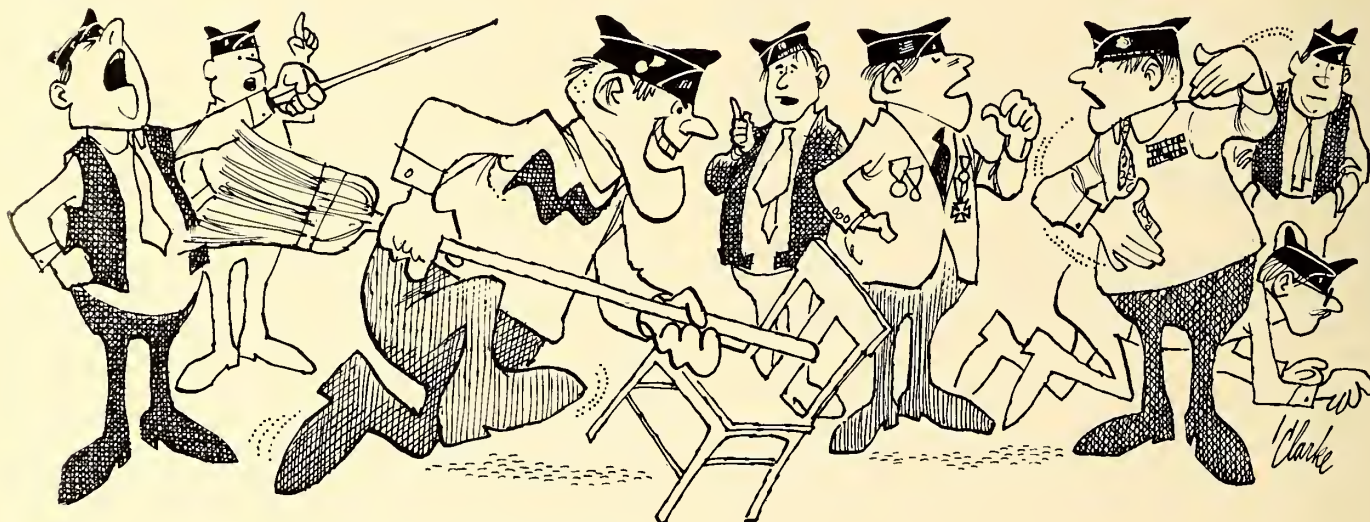
CONTINUED Another Sad Note On American Journalism

alike. We gave him the membership figures for Minnesota for 1970—up approximately 20% from the peak year after WW2, and setting new records every year. We cited to him six state and overseas departments hitting all-time membership highs in 1970, the most in any year since 1947. We cited the growth, or the already large percentage of all veterans enrolled, in such “small-town” America as Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maryland. We admitted that they couldn’t hold a candle in gross numbers to Pennsylvania, with 256,000 members. Pennsylvania is the largest state organization, though if there were a separate department for Vietnam veterans, *they* would comprise our biggest department—by far.

it had a good story if growth is decline, if Democrats are Republicans, if recruitment is non-recruitment, if legislative success is legislative failure, if a flood is an ebb, if the ignorant are experts, if unascertainable facts are ascertainable, if the atypical is typical, if unverified clichés make reliable reportage, if gossip is research.

Last year’s Legion convention in Portland received more worldwide press coverage than any other in recent years. The Journal said it passed “almost unnoticed.” We offered to provide evidence of the worldwide coverage of the Portland convention if the Journal had any further use for information on the subject.

The Journal said that the “Legion generally has a sizable



The Legion as seen by the Wall Street Journal:

When Legionnaires get together they hash over bygone battles.

Dr. DeHaven Hinkson, a Philadelphia Legionnaire, was disturbed by the Wall Street Journal story. He noted in a letter to us something that we’d told the Journal—that it wrote a very long story without discovering a bit of what the Legion is doing. We had mentioned seeking and helping to get higher educational benefits for Vietnam veterans, and a nationwide job-seeking Legion program for unemployed or underemployed Vietnam vets. Dr. Hinkson added a few more items to the list of Journal unmentionables—nationwide Legion youth programs, all on the upswing; aid to the disabled and to veterans widows and orphans; concern for national security in an era when many are getting dangerously careless about it. He dismissed the dour and devious portrait of the Legion in the Journal with what are probably wise words: “We shall see what we shall see” about the Journal’s predictions and strange trend-reading.

Howard J. Baker, Commander of Post 136, Greenbelt, Md., sent us a copy of a letter he’d sent to the Journal. Greenbelt Post had hit a new membership high for the fifth straight year, growing from 641 in 1966 to 1,352 in 1970. It had enrolled 135 Vietnam veterans in the last 11 months. It was financially sound, hardly “selling out,” and important in its community. “Other posts in our area,” he told the Journal, “as well as throughout the State of Maryland are growing and active with very few exceptions. We feel that your reporter did not avail himself of the trend of the Legion in general, but took undue notice of the exceptions.”

He couldn’t have said it better (or more politely), though the Journal hasn’t printed Mr. Baker’s letter as we write. We weren’t as polite as Mr. Baker. We told the Journal that

net gain in membership after a war,” and immediately characterized the net gain from Vietnam service as “little” by this standard, according to nameless “Legion critics.” If it is “little” in these vague terms, then the Legion has had a sizable gain after only one of the four wars which produced Legion eligibles—WW2. It took 20 years—as we advised Mr. Phillips—to build our best WW1 strength, and Korea vets did not enter the Legion in a rush after their war, but slowly over many years. Skipping the fact that the Vietnam war isn’t over, so that enrollment of Vietnam vets can’t be characterized at all in terms of how many veterans enter the Legion “after a war,” there remains the fact that the Journal cites one war in four as being the general case, according to the best construction you can make of its vague use of “sizable” and “little.” As we told Mr. Phillips, the Journal made its generalities out of gloomy exceptions throughout its remarkable story.

The Journal story had the familiar style of negative, biased writing. It got considerable information from Legion sources. Whatever supported its theme it reported straight—such as details of declining posts procured from those posts directly. It also reported straight, without challenge or questioning intonation, the various and sometimes silly statements of anonymous sources—when they were derogatory to the Legion, or supported the idea that it is already “ebbing” and soon may be dead.

But when it reported information contrary to its theme it adopted a questioning, challenging, skeptical “don’t-you-believe-it” style of writing. The Legion “maintains” this, “claims” that, is optimistic “at least for the record.” A strong

post "claims" 1,000 members, a weak post simply "says" it is slipping. The National Adjutant "insists" that the Legion is still influential. This negative qualifying of whatever was contrary to the Journal theme was consistent with several passages in which it discussed reasons to help "explain" the Legion's "decline." The Legion is growing, the Journal knew it, and had little to discredit the basic facts with except a style that cast doubt on the positive and strongly asserted the negative.

Such a style is not necessarily deliberate. Good writers have to train themselves to avoid it, for there is a natural tendency to support what you believe and discredit what you doubt, even if you are wrong. When a writer is trying to make a case that doesn't hold water (as no good writer should) he will find it to be a subconscious necessity to ignore or cast doubt on all contrary evidence and shore up the flimsiest material that supports his purpose. A lawyer with a weak case will do this deliberately—but he's fighting for his client in a game where the rules allow it and there's a lawyer on the other side to expose him. A good writer must avoid such things if his publication pretends to inform the public correctly. A good publication has editors who bring their writers up short when they write copy that plays this game.

An unprofessionally biased style wasn't enough in this case. The Journal story made repeated declarative assertions of Legion "decline" in the face of its growth. It as repeatedly volunteered to "explain" the non-existent "decline."

It "explained" the "decline" in part via the "generation gap."

It "explained" it again as being "due to the nature of the Vietnam war."

It followed that with another paragraph devoted to "other reasons for the Legion's decline," besides "the generation gap and the nature of the Vietnam war."

The story in several instances cited what the "Legion's critics" say. At no point did it identify such critics. However, it quoted them as saying that the Legion is an "anachronism," an "echo from the past," "left far behind."

It is a common device in many of today's media to attribute their own hostilities to unnamed "critics," and thus strike the posture that their biases are the views of others.

The Journal or its writer may have been the "Legion's critics" in this case. The story revealed that the Journal has a lot of odd notions about the Legion which, if true, *would* make the Legion an "anachronism," "an echo from the past," or "left far behind." The peculiar idea about Legion posts tripping to nothing more recent than the polka was the Journal's own precious concept, and not the only one that was so far from the truth. In one instance it got a Vietnam vet who'd never been in the Legion to shore up one of its odd ideas about the Legion.

The Journal, it seems, believes that what Legionnaires do is sit around and discuss old battles. This phony stereotype is 53 years old and suffering not a bit from a generation gap. The first words in the Journal headline were "Bygone Battles." It quoted a San Diego Vietnam veteran who'd never been in the Legion to the effect that he and his fellows didn't want to sit around discussing the battles they were in, they wanted to forget them. And that's why they didn't want the Legion.

We advised the Journal that in 25 years of attending Legion meetings at the post, state and national level we had never heard Legionnaires discussing battles—and that's the truth. We wouldn't want to speak for all Legionnaires, but it is our impression, based on a quarter of a century in the Legion, that Vietnam vets have much in common with Legionnaires if they don't want to discuss their battles. We were in them too, and they were just as horrible for us as for them.

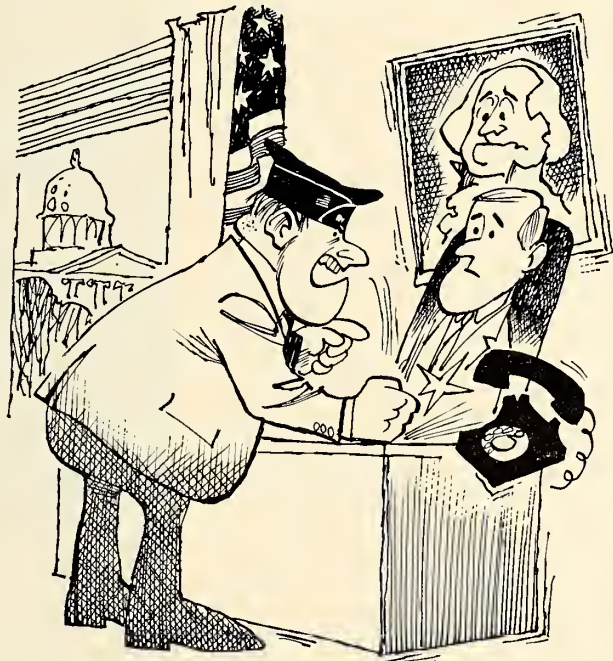
Is there any way to stop people whose heads are full of empty clichés about the Legion from being the public experts

ILLUSTRATED BY CHARLES WATERHOUSE

on it? Short of that, is there any way to educate people who want to write about the Legion to find out what they are writing about first? Much of what national publications write about the Legion is a grab-bag of old saws that they heard from somebody years ago who didn't know better either. The Journal headline "Bygone Battles" is quite typical of this business of the Legion being ignorantly characterized.

It was particularly grievous to us to see this kind of reporting showing up in the Wall Street Journal. We opened our letter to Mr. Phillips as follows:

"For many years, The American Legion has indicated to the 4½ million readers of its magazine that the Wall Street Journal is one of the few remaining important American newspapers that is intelligently edited, that digs for its facts, appraises them in balance and presents them in relation to their meaning. In articles on national and international affairs, our magazine has freely quoted the WSJ as an authorita-



The Legion as seen by the Wall Street Journal:

The Legion is slipping in its influence when it doesn't try to bully Congressmen.

tive and reliable source, in a nation where authoritative and reliable sources in the popular press are becoming somewhat scarce. WSJ's article on the Legion of May 19 gives us second thoughts. . . ."

It is more grievous for American journalism than for the Legion that the Wall Street Journal should take up this sort of reporting. The Legion has survived dozens of similar stories and whole books about it that were fictitious, flimsy, posturing and derogatory. The Legion is still growing, its programs expanding. You can't fool people who know better by striking a posture. In gaining approximately a million new members in the last decade—to fully replace the high death rate among its oldsters and exceed it by 150,000—the Legion got approximately as many new members as in the first 20 years of its existence.

But the United States has few newspapers that stand as tall as the Wall Street Journal stood only a few years ago. It had the priceless ingredient of good sense—from which all other aspects of good journalism must flow. But about a year ago the man who raised it to that stature died. We mourn him. Our country needs more newspapers of the former calibre of the Wall Street Journal. It is another sad note on American journalism to see such evidence that it is slipping in the standards that made it great.

THE END

IN 1961, WHEN John Kennedy promised America that U.S. astronauts would be walking the surface of the moon before the end of the decade, nothing seemed more exciting.

Then, it happened. On schedule. Again and again. We got bored. Earth-bound problems—ecology, race, war, drugs—seemed far more important.

Today, when we think of a giant Saturn rocket lumbering off the launch pad at Cape Kennedy, we can't help thinking of how much it cost us and what little practical value it probably has to most of us.

Actually, the aerospace boys have been doing plenty for us here on earth all along—for you with TV by satellite, for the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Fisheries, the U.S. Weather Service, disaster control agencies, etc. Now they are turning more of their attention to our real, everyday problems. NASA scientists, General Electric, Bendix and other firms are putting together the first of a new family of space vehicles, an Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS). Launch date: late March 1972.

ERTS is no match for a manned moon shot in glamour. It's an ungainly-looking collection of cameras and sensors designed to orbit the earth about 565 miles up and accomplish the apparently unimpressive feat of radioing back millions of TV pictures of its home planet.

These pictures, if they're properly used, will probably do much to help solve some of our worst problems. They may help insure adequate food supplies and natural resources for our exploding population, catch pollution at its sources, and generally search the environment, giving us clue after clue on how we can manage it more successfully.

Possibly the best news about the ERTS program is that it will cost us less than 1/100th of what we paid to put American astronauts on the moon, while the experts are sure we'll get our expenses repaid in practical benefits, many times over.

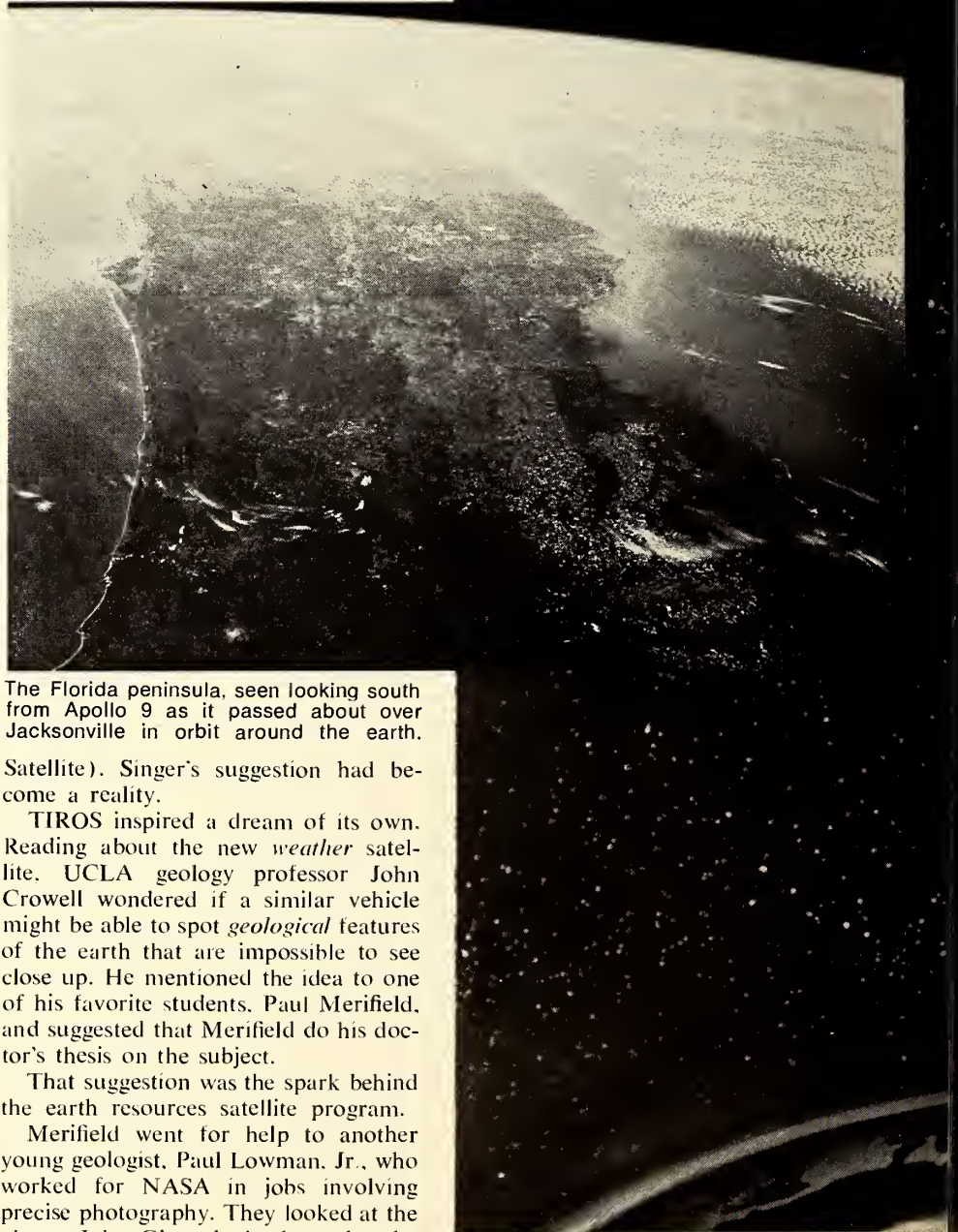
Men dreamed of going to the moon for centuries. So, when the technology became available, a manned moon trip was an obvious and nearly unanimous goal. But watching over the earth's natural resources by remote control from a space satellite was something no one put into clear words until 1953, when the physicist S. Fred Singer described his idea, the MOUSE.

MOUSE, or Minimal Orbital Unmanned Satellite of Earth, he said, could carry a photoelectric cell and use it to take crude pictures of the earth's cloud cover, and ice and snow formations. Radioed back to earth, Dr. Singer suggested, these pictures might improve

weather forecasts. There never was a MOUSE, as such, but Singer's idea spawned a whole bunch of specialized mice, with more to come.

In 1957, Russia launched the first artificial earth satellite, Sputnik. Three years later, after orbiting several Discoverer and Explorer satellites, the United States launched a direct descendant of the MOUSE idea. It was TIROS (or Television and Infrared Observation

ALL PHOTOS COURTESY NASA



The Florida peninsula, seen looking south from Apollo 9 as it passed about over Jacksonville in orbit around the earth.

Satellite). Singer's suggestion had become a reality.

TIROS inspired a dream of its own. Reading about the new *weather* satellite, UCLA geology professor John Crowell wondered if a similar vehicle might be able to spot *geological* features of the earth that are impossible to see close up. He mentioned the idea to one of his favorite students, Paul Merifield, and suggested that Merifield do his doctor's thesis on the subject.

That suggestion was the spark behind the earth resources satellite program.

Merifield went for help to another young geologist, Paul Lowman, Jr., who worked for NASA in jobs involving precise photography. They looked at the photos John Glenn had taken when he made the first American orbits of earth in February 1962.

These looked promising, but the young geologists agreed they needed more (and better) pictures to see how space photos could be more useful in the study of the earth.

They approached Scott Carpenter, about to take an orbital trip. They asked him to take some snapshots of craters in the U.S. southwest. He did, but his

The Earth

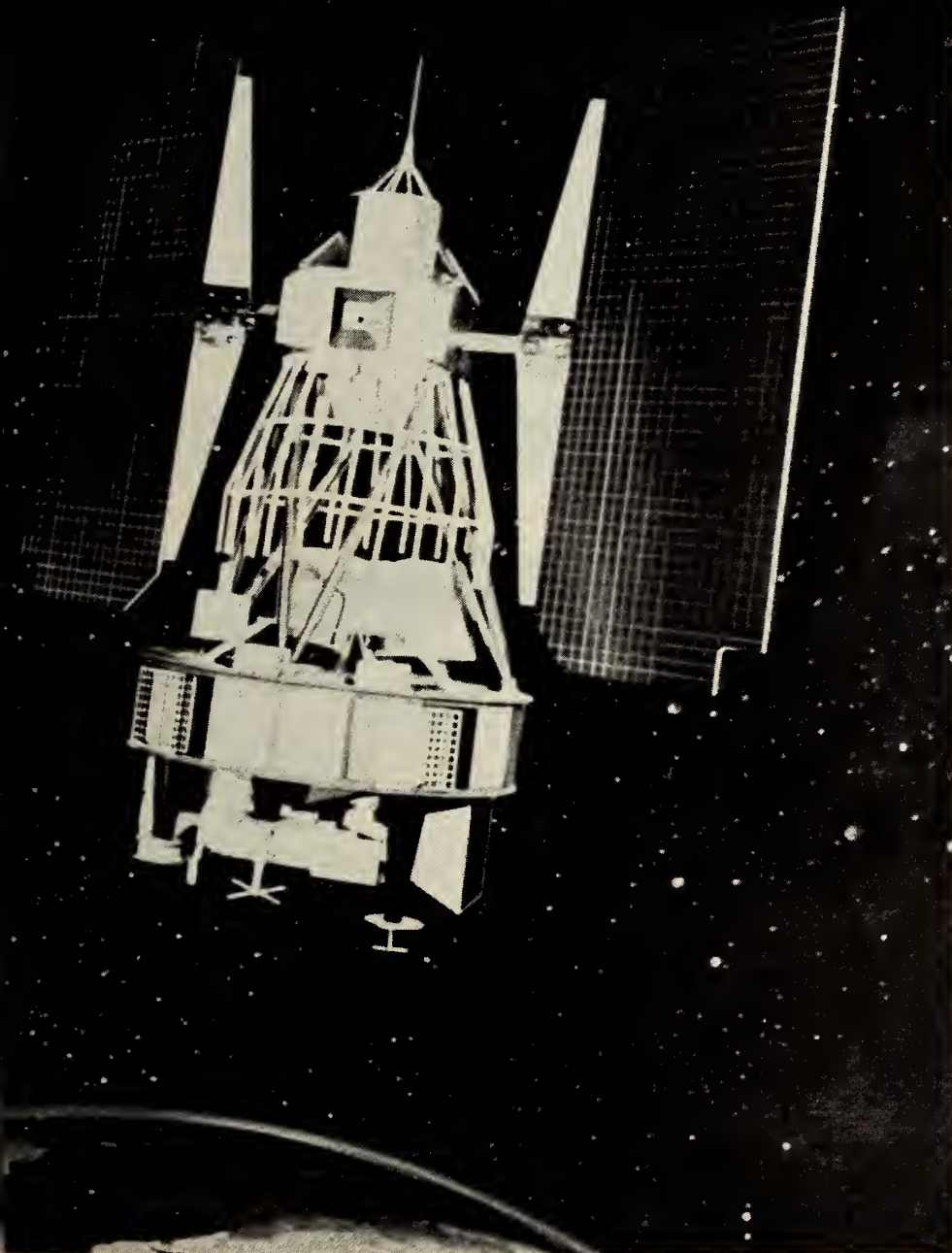
A peek at what the space

Most earth study from space has been experimental

pictures were blurry. Next, they tried Wally Schirra. His photos were overexposed. Finally, in May 1963, L. Gordon Cooper gave the two geologists 15 useful pictures, after his 22-orbit flight. One shot showed Tibet's great plateau so distinctly that Lowman was able to draw from it the first map ever taken from a space photo.

From Space... YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW

boys are doing for their home planet.



though it has told us much. ERTS (above) will start exclusive earth study in 1972.

By now, NASA was seriously interested in the project. The picture-taking continued throughout the voyages of the two-man Gemini capsules and the three-man Apollos. At first, they were limited to snapshots. But, on Apollo 6, finely calibrated photos were taken automatically. Apollo 9 carried three fixed cameras, which were operated on com-

mand from space headquarters on earth.

By this time, NASA and the U.S. Geological Survey were heavily involved in a study to determine just how satellites could be put to work to give us useful information about our planet.

As a result of that study, NASA proposed a series of experimental earth resources technology satellites.

The first of these satellites, ERTS-A, will be launched in late March 1972, by a Delta rocket at California's Western Test Range. It will weigh 1,788 pounds.

If all goes well, ERTS will slip into an almost perfectly circular orbit 565 miles above the earth, passing over both the North and South Poles. It will circle the poles 14 times every day, passing over every point on the planet (which, of course, will be revolving below it) once every 18 days.

Shortly after it goes into orbit, ERTS will begin to send pictures back to NASA ground stations in Alaska, Maryland and Texas. During its expected one-year lifetime, the satellite is expected to send back 1.5 million pictures of the earth below. Then, in 1973, when the cameras and instruments of ERTS-A are worn out, another Delta rocket will put ERTS-B into orbit. When ERTS-B conks out, it will be replaced by other, more sophisticated (and longer-lived) resource satellites.

The pictures that ERTS (and the satellites scheduled to follow it) will send back to earth will clearly show forests and oceans, cropland and grazing land, cities and deserts.

In the hands of experts, these pictures can:

- (a) Reveal diseased crops and allow exact crop yield surveys.
- (b) Locate schools of fish.
- (c) Show the source of air and water pollutants.
- (d) Locate mineral and oil deposits.
- (e) Detect warning signs of coming volcanic eruptions, maybe even earthquakes.
- (f) Monitor forests for possible fires.
- (g) Analyze urban growth.
- (h) Measure snow on mountains, thereby aiding flood control.
- (i) Show damage from floods, tornadoes, etc., helping damage assessment and recovery measures.
- (j) Determine the efficiency of irrigation.
- (k) Help planners estimate the proper size for a given year's kill of antelope, or the right length for a duck hunting season.
- (l) Allow tougher enforcement of strip mining restoration regulations.
- (m) Reveal rough seas so ships can take safe courses.
- (n) Spot insect infestations in crops and trees.
- (o) Predict the formation of smog.

That such detailed information can come from pictures taken by a tiny satellite as far from the earth as New York City is from Cleveland, Ohio, may seem like science fiction, not reality. But the cameras and other instruments have already been tested, in satellites and in high-flying airplanes. They work. Even

CONTINUED The Earth From Space...YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW

the equipment tests have provided valuable and, occasionally, vital information.

In 1965, test cameras aboard Gemini 4, the manned orbital flight during which astronaut Ed White took the first walk in space, provided valuable pictures of water drainage patterns in western Texas. These showed Texas was losing water to Arizona because of differing irrigation regulations. Other pictures taken on the same flight revealed potential oil deposits in Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

In 1969, the hospital ship Hope was rescued from pounding seas off Madagascar with the help of infrared sensors aboard ESSA 7, a weather satellite. These sensors, early versions of those scheduled for ERTS, showed a course the ship could take to avoid the storm.

How well Admiral Halsey could have used such help in WW2, when his carrier fleet suffered enormous damage by taking the worst possible course when on the edge of a Pacific typhoon. Herman Wouk's novel, "The Caine Mutiny," was based in part on Halsey's earth bound blindness to the caprice of a local storm.

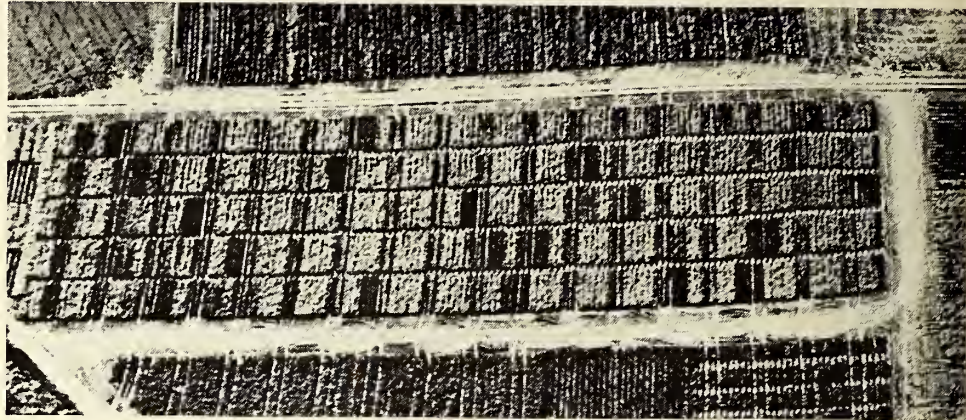
damage assessment and recovery teams.

In the fall of 1970, NASA aircraft, testing new sensors for ERTS, flew over the Indiana corn belt. The resulting pictures showed exactly where the Southern leaf blight had hit most severely, and where damage was lightest.

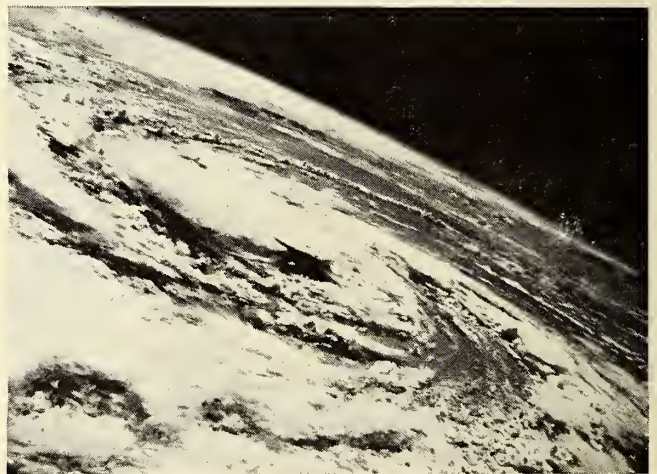
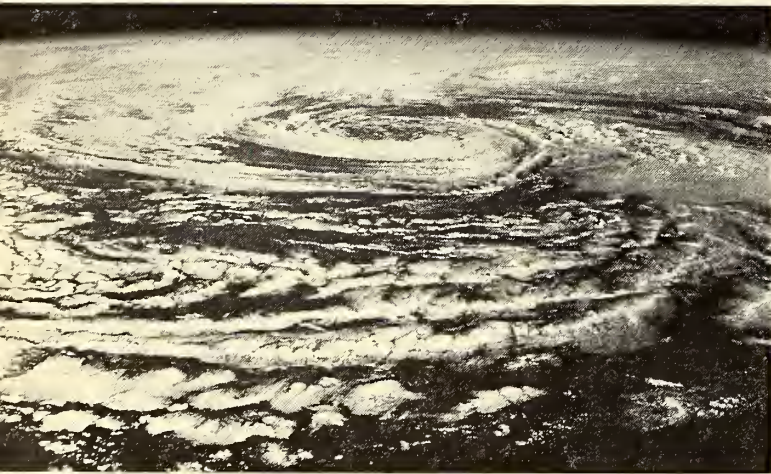
That time, information was received too late to be of any practical value to the farmers. But this year, NASA and the Dept. of Agriculture will be sur-

blindness" to crop conditions. Film emulsions sensitive to various colors, exposed through various filters, make blight, moisture, soil conditions, etc., stand out in patterns invisible to the human eye. The high view takes in vast scenes in such detail. In such a photo over an Oregon stand of wood, blighted trees came out blue and green, healthy trees in red.

On other test flights, the infrared



A potato field, with some rectangles purposely blighted to see how they'd look in infrared. They showed up dark, days before the blight could be spotted below.



General storm north of Hawaii, 1969, seen from Apollo 9, and (right) Hurricane Gladys west of Tampa, seen by Apollo 7, 1968.

In May, 1970, a NASA C-130 airplane, using a high-resolution camera being tested for the earth resources survey program, took pictures of a tornado that had hit Lubbock, Tex. In a few hours, these were in the hands of the Office of Emergency Planning and local organizations directly involved in damage assessment and recovery. They showed the precise extent of the destruction in great detail and in one eye-ful—a picture that can only be put together slowly and spottily by field reports.

One month later, NASA aircraft took similar pictures of the area damaged by the Peruvian earthquake, at the request of the government of Peru. These photographs were considered invaluable by

veying 210 selected sites in the midwest corn belt to discover leaf blight damage while there's still time to plan crop-saving early harvests, to plant more blight resistant seed, or treat damaged areas before destruction is complete.

As the cameras and sensors eventually destined for earth resources satellites went through development and testing, it became clear that these early accomplishments weren't just lucky happenstance.

Another test revealed unhealthy cotton crops—before the farmers on the ground noticed them. Still another test flight spotted winter wheat badly in need of additional fertilizer and different drainage. It's relatively simple for such photos to overcome man's "ground

sensors have helped map the oil fields on Alaska's North Slope; determined whether an underground nuclear test on one of the Aleutian islands might have undermined the island, making it subject to earthquakes (it hadn't); spotted sick citrus trees in California and Florida long before damage was visible to the eye; detected insect infestation in peach and pecan trees; and revealed the extent of underground steam basins—potential sources of cheap, clean electricity—in the U.S. southwest.

One aerial photo in the test program even revealed why the Van Norman dam in California's San Fernando Valley had been leaking. The picture showed that the dam crossed an unsuspected earth fault line. This knowledge



Forest fires in northern Australia, seen by Apollo 7 from 150 miles up.

made repairs possible. The fault caused the recent earthquake there which the repaired dam survived.

Useful as these early tests have been, space scientists say they're only a tantalizing hint of what full-fledged, full-time earth resources technology satellites will tell us, once they're in orbit.

The Dept. of Agriculture, for instance, has made such great practical use of even the earliest scanning by high-atmosphere and near-space earth watches that if you've heard of it you may not have realized that, to date, this is only the experimental stage.

Most of the past accomplishments of ERTS cameras and sensors haven't involved satellites as much as high-altitude airplanes, flying about 13 miles up—not 565 miles. For earth studies, planes and satellites have some functions that one can carry out, and the other can't. In its own domain (the far out view) the satellite is in a class by itself, but it can't take as close a view as a plane can when that's what's needed.

Satellites, though more expensive per unit, can do some things better than planes when either could do the same job. They can make observations in any

weather at any hour of the day or night. Their cameras can view the same areas as planes do, but with longer lenses, hence less distortion. From 565 miles out they can take in larger areas to reveal patterns that a plane, at 75,000 feet, is "too close" to see.

Satellites can cover the earth photographically much faster than planes can. ERTS will need only 20 minutes to cover a 100-mile wide band of the U.S. stretching from Mexico to Canada, and need only a dozen or so photos to do it. Airplanes would take hours to do the same job and would glut interpretation teams and computers with thousands of pictures.

Satellites can provide instant, up-to-date information on every remote corner of the earth. It might take days to get a photo-taking plane to a particular remote scene of sudden interest, and planes are restricted by man's international borders.

With enough earth observation satellites in the sky, information about any spot on earth as seen from above would never be more than an hour or two away.

Worldwide, it would take 20 years for aircraft to assemble as much data as could be obtained by a single satellite in the 18 days it would take to survey the earth from pole to pole—if all nations would permit plane flyovers. At the end of that 20 years, many of the earlier airplane pictures would be outdated.

When you equate their cost to what they can deliver, satellites turn out to be a far cheaper way to keep track of the earth's resources than airplanes.

Earth observation satellites are also superior to airplanes for another technical reason. They can take a picture of exactly the same area at exactly the same time of day, under identical lighting conditions, again and again. This reveals subtle differences that would be obliterated by airplane photos taken at slightly different times, of slightly different areas, from slightly different angles.

Nevertheless, NASA scientists expect spacecraft, aircraft and ground systems to complement each other in their stepped-up earth study—since all three have their own special roles. Aircraft are unmatched in gathering especially clear pictures of small areas, or in statistically sampling data reported by satellite. Instruments (or direct observation) on the ground can also spot details beyond the capabilities of satellite cameras or sensors. Both airplane and ground observation can help verify satellite findings.

The project for earth observation satellites to extend our vision of our own planet comes not a moment too



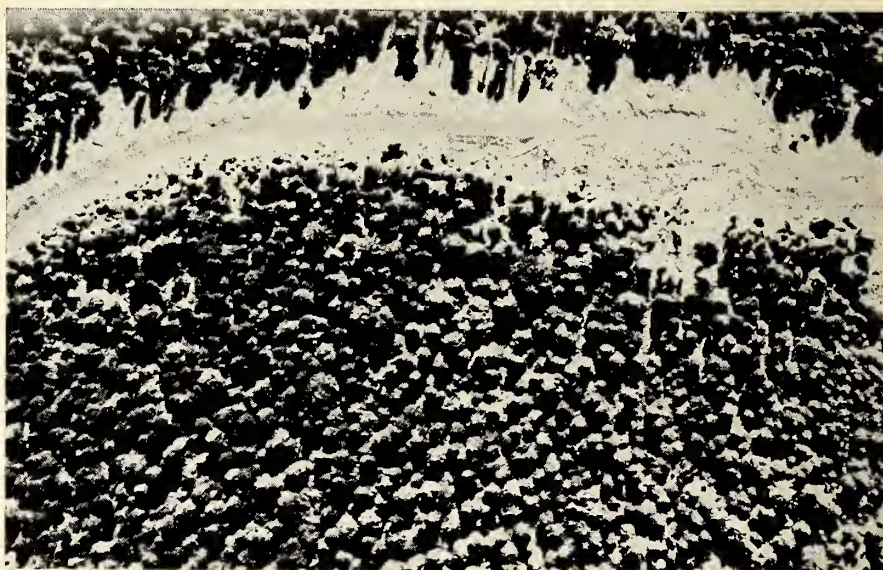
NASA engineers reading Tiros weather data from space, Wallops Station, Va.

CONTINUED The Earth From Space...YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW

soon. The human race needs all the help it can get to control its resources and environment. As industrialization spreads and population grows, it's fortunate that advancing technology can lend a helping hand to tame environmental problems, aid in food production, help discover new resources.

The advanced technology to be used in ERTS consists of two major systems.

The first is an unusual three-camera aerial TV system, called a "return beam vidicon system." It's so sensitive that it will be able to pick up any object on earth 100 feet across or larger. Each camera in the system concentrates on a different color. Once every 25 seconds, each camera radios the image it is picking up back to earth. There, the three images are combined into a single pho-



Oregon timber stand. Light trees are blighted, dark healthy. Original was more marked—sick was blue, well was red.



Water gradients off Cape Lookout, N.C., seen by Apollo 9. Color original reveals much more of the underwater detail.

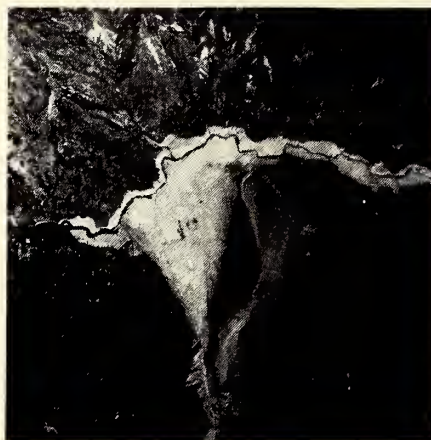
tograph. This is a lot like your TV set works—except that the pictures in this case will be ten times as sharp as those on your TV set, and each shot will cover an area 100 nautical miles square.

The second device is called a "multi-spectral scanner." It gives a picture of a long strip of earth 100 nautical miles wide. Unlike the vidicon system, the scanner specializes in infrared light.

Objects on earth reflect, in different degrees, the daytime infrared light from sunlight that's invisible to the eye. The scanner will record these daytime reflections which tell their own subtle stories.

Objects also radiate their own in-

frared light day and night when they give off heat they have absorbed or produce. Radiated infrared light tells its stories too, and the scanner will reveal both kinds of infrared light, reflected



NASA photo for Peru of quake-earthslide showing how the fainter arm of slide (right) leaped ridge, buried 20,000 people.

and radiated. It's so sensitive that it can feel the "heat" radiated from an ice cube a mile away. Like the camera system, the scanner will radio its images to earth.

In infrared pictures, oaks look a little

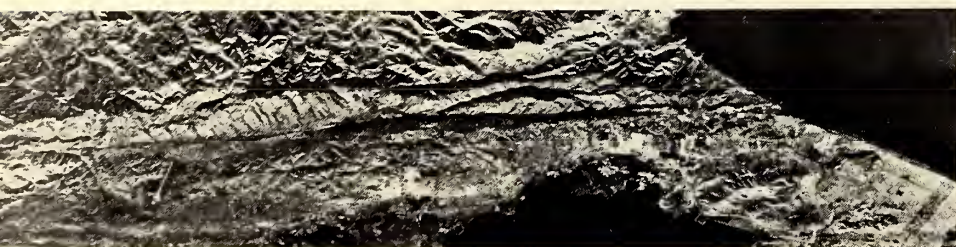
different from elms. Diseased oaks look different from healthy oaks, sometimes showing entirely different colors when transcribed to film. From space, the scanners can tell experts which are the oaks, which the elms, which are healthy, which blighted—even though it can't separate the leaves and twigs from each other clearly.

It can do the same for wheat, oats, corn or what have you. It can tell if the ground is moist or dry, if the soil is fertile or infertile, and even suggest what the soil is rich in or lacks—because every substance and condition has its own infrared signature or writes it into the plants that grow on it. From 565 miles up, such reporting can show conditions at a glance across a state far better than a farmer can describe them while standing on his own acres.

Eventually, the experts won't have to analyze every ERTS picture. The "signatures" of each object or crop will be taught to a computer, along with the variations in that signature caused by season, time of day, temperature, moisture, etc.


Before long, it will be possible to feed an ERTS photo into a computer and get back a written report of everything that's there. Or it will be possible to set up the computer so it says nothing unless it finds something out of the ordinary. "Wheat blight 3.23 mi. S-SW of Iowa City, Iowa." "Snow depth, Adirondacks to Maine, could mean flood all watersheds south if temperature rises as indicated by Canadian low pressure system now centered Manitoba." "Possible natural gas field detected 9.7 mi. N-NE of Columbus, Ga.," etc.

(Continued on page 42)



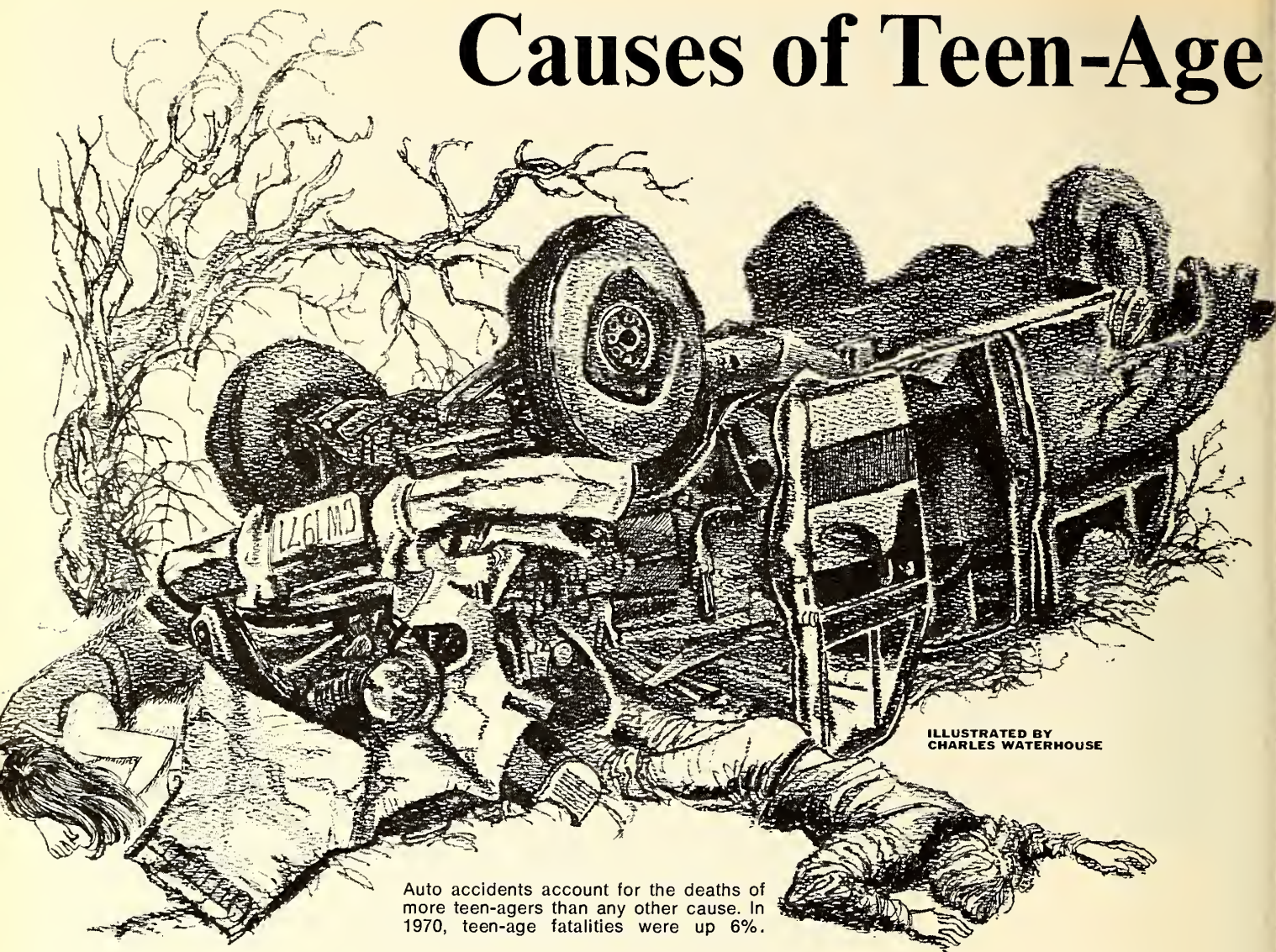
Radar view (not photo) of San Francisco Bay area pierces cloud and haze, brings topographic features into sharp, revealing relief.

A LEGION ROMANCE FOR VIETNAM AMPUTEE



Chuck Mason, a Vietnam Marine formerly of Baltimore, who became a triple amputee in a 1969 action, does the twist with his fiancée, Donna, daughter of Bill Ebbe, Bergen County, N.J. Legion Commander. Scene is at the installation ceremonies of Cresskill (N.J.) Legion Post 21. Donna and Chuck first met as a result of her helping entertain at a Christmas party at Post 21 for hospitalized Vietnam vets from East Orange, N.J., Veterans Administration Hospital.

Causes of Teen-Age



Auto accidents account for the deaths of more teen-agers than any other cause. In 1970, teen-age fatalities were up 6%.

JACK HARRISON POLLACK

WHY DO MORE teen-agers die from auto accidents than any other cause? There was another 6% increase last year. Why are two out of five of our 11 million licensed teen-age drivers annually involved in traffic crashes?

Certainly they have keener vision, quicker reflexes and better coordination than adults. And many have had high school driver education. Yet nearly a third of the 56,000 persons who died in car crashes last year were between 15 and 24.

Assuming that youthful readers of these words and their parents don't want them to crack up their cars and kill themselves or others, they may be interested in the findings of a series of studies at the University of Michigan and Michigan State University, which reveal these striking driving patterns:

1. Good or bad driving runs in families. Fathers with numerous traffic convictions tend to have sons with similar

records, and youths with such records tend to have fathers with such records. Young men, especially, adopt the family's attitude toward authority, aggression and conformity (in this case toward traffic and safe driving rules, for better or worse). Moral: Parents should set good driving examples for their children. Youngsters should avoid trying to imitate Pop if he's reckless.

2. Accident-prone youths were frequently "in trouble" elsewhere—for delinquency in school or as drinkers, etc. Those with a record of trouble in general had twice as much trouble handling cars as their more trouble-free classmates. There doesn't seem to be any moral, only a warning that if you are always getting into trouble in other things, you're more apt than others to smash up your car.

3. Unsettling influences in a youth's life are reflected in poor driving and accidents. Sons of broken marriages are frequent traffic violators. Almost any event in life that is a cause of concern

may precede a teen-age traffic accident—reaching draft age, starting a career, getting married or leaving home. A fist fight before driving is often followed by an accident. In short, either a rebellious or nervous attitude about something else, or a state of excitement, carries over to recklessness or inattention at the wheel.

Adults aren't perfect in this respect, but on the average they are more able to separate their other problems from their behavior when driving. Moral: When driving, pay attention to good driving—save your other worries for when you aren't pushing a high-powered engine at death-dealing speeds—if you can. It's a sign of growing up.

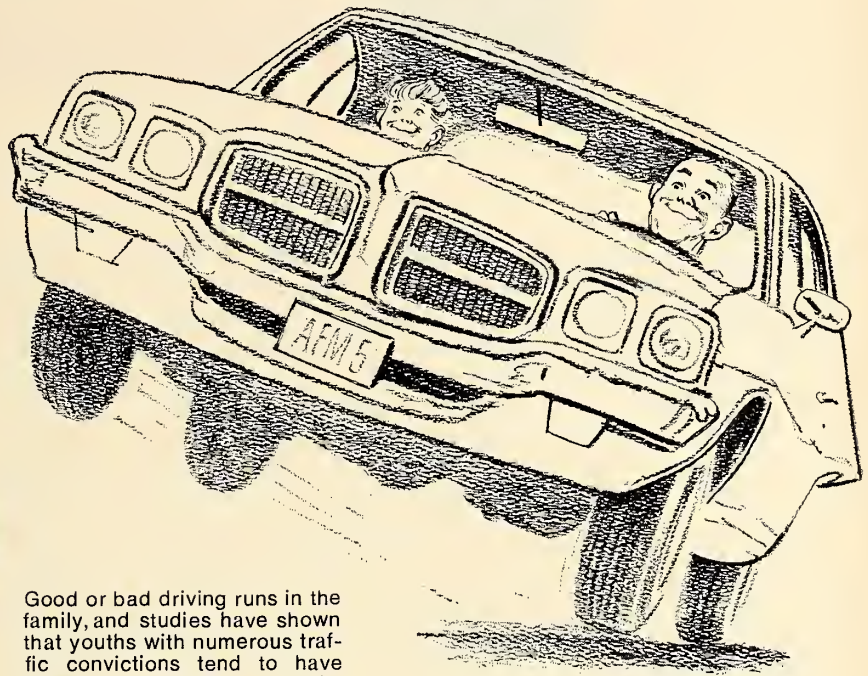
4. The habitual traffic offender often uses his car to achieve status. Americans have always admired the risk-taker, be it the astronaut, the soldier, the explorer, the aviator—or what have you. A boy of ten may try to impress people by riding his bike with no hands. As a teen-ager he may drive with no hands,

Auto Accidents

If two studies of young drivers who get into accidents are right, parents and teen-agers alike may profit from them.



Risk-taking comes easily to some youngsters who want to impress others. Too often this trait is retained when they get behind a steering wheel.



Good or bad driving runs in the family, and studies have shown that youths with numerous traffic convictions tend to have fathers with similar records.



An excited or nervous state about something else before driving — a fist fight, say — is often the cause of accidents.

or pass on a blind corner. Some, but fewer adults, never grow up and pull the same stunts. But the risk-taking that is admired is done for a useful purpose, and it's only admired by fools when it endangers us and others senselessly. Show-off risk-taking gets more sneers than cheers. Moral: Always drive as if your life depended on good sense. It does.

5. Contrary to popular belief, the 16-to 18-year-olds (who are worried about losing their licenses) aren't as dangerous as those 18 to 20 with low

mileage, who are out of school, employed and own their cars. Moral: It's dangerous to think you can drive more inattentively once you've had your license for a while. There's no such thing as safely graduating to careless driving. It's death at any age.

6. High school driver education (which only 65% of eligible youngsters take) hasn't solved the problems. It will reduce your insurance premiums more than your teen-age boy's chance of having an accident. Driver education is now criticized by some safety people

and educators because it is insufficient (about 30 hours as a rule) and the instruction is most often inadequate. It doesn't include freeway driving, night driving, or how to react in road emergencies. Moral: No course of training makes you automatically safe for yourself and others—only your lifelong attention to good driving can do that.

Probably anybody who cares can apply these points to himself to make himself a safer driver. Those who don't care are fairly hopeless until they learn the hard and expensive way. THE END



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question . . .

SHOULD WE ENACT A

THE PROPOSED National Service Act (H. R. 1000) would repeal the Selective Service draft law and would replace it with a National Service System. Under this system, a young man who reaches age 18 could make one of three choices:

1. to volunteer for military service; or
2. to volunteer for civilian service; or
3. to take his chances in a military draft lottery.

Under this system, any young man could perform civilian service instead of facing the draft. Yet the plan is *not* universal service and would not, therefore, entail the high costs involved in any universal program. Most young men would likely choose the lottery and would only be required to serve if drafted during their one year of liability.

The National Service Act makes it possible for anyone who volunteers for military or civilian service to go on to college or receive further training. Such a person may postpone his actual service for up to four years of education or training.

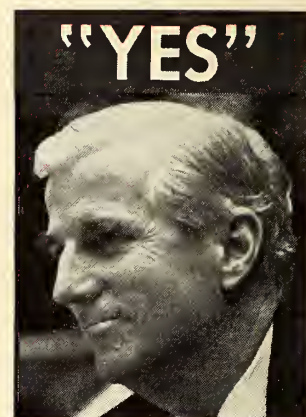
Young men who volunteer for civilian service would find their own job, working for private employers, such as hospitals, relief organizations or educational groups, as well as governmental groups like the Peace Corps, local police departments and correctional institutions. Peace Corps Director Joseph H. Blatchford has told me that he would welcome such a National Service approach.

Anyone who is unable to find a job on his own, and who does not want to take advantage of the four-year postponement for education or training, could join a Civilian Service Corps which would train him. He could then go out and find a job on his own or he could remain in the Corps and do such work as reforestation or urban renewal.

In time of armed conflict, the lottery could be used to meet necessary military manpower requirements, but the civilian service option would still be an alternative to the draft unless Congress declared war. Only in that extreme case could civilian service registrants be drafted.

The National Service Act has the support of 73% of the American people (80% in the 21- to 29-year-old age group) according to a Gallup Poll. It has won the support of many organizations and newspapers, such as the New York Times.

I recognize that this approach is not favored by those who oppose the draft in any form. Many thoughtful people, however, such as Massachusetts Sen. Edward Kennedy and Harlem Congressman Charles Rangel, have raised serious questions about an all-volunteer army. The National Service Act meets many of the objections to the all-volunteer approach while replacing an unfair and unworkable system.

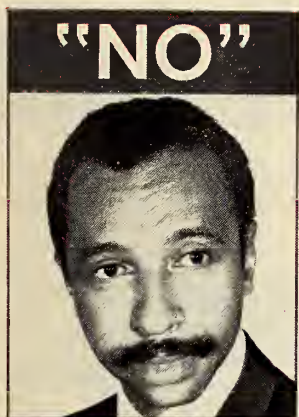


Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham
(D-N. Y.)
23rd District

Jonathan B. Bingham

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this

NATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAM?



Rep. Parren J. Mitchell
(D-Md.)
7th District

AS DISENCHANTMENT with the Selective Service System grows, the concept of a National Service Program has come into increasing prominence. Though there is some variance among different proposals, most of them agree on the following points. First, they would allow a youth, if he so desires, to substitute civilian service for mili-

tary service. Second, they would do away entirely with the conscientious objector status. And, finally, most of them are compulsory—some for all males, some for all citizens, male and female.

To begin with, there are serious questions as to whether such a proposal could work. Certainly, its operations would require another huge federal bureaucracy to administer the program. Not only would we have to provide jobs for these young men and women, but we would have to provide the training and the supervision as well. The Peace Corps, The Teacher Corps and VISTA have taught us well that youth who join for ulterior motives (i.e., to escape the draft) perform poorly and do both themselves and the program a disservice. There is no reason to believe that National Service will become anything but a kind of "Jumbo Job Corps." As the White House Conference on Youth concluded: "The cost would be staggering—about \$20 billion a year for the estimated 4 million young men and women between 17 and 21 who would be expected to serve for two-year periods."

But beyond these practical considerations, I am opposed to forceable military conscription, and I am just as opposed to coerced National Service. The Supreme Court, which approved the concept of a limited draft for defense purposes, is likely to find comprehensive National Service unconstitutional because it violates the 13th Amendment's prohibition against "involuntary servitude." I would applaud such a decision by the court, for I can see no reason for substituting a greater tyranny for the one we already have.

In the New Republic, Congressman Bingham stated: "... many jobs which are necessary may become increasingly hard to fill if the affluent society is extended to more and more Americans. For instance, how many coal miners will we have in 20 years if the young men in mining areas are given real opportunities for alternative employment, which in justice they ought to have?" Though under his legislation as written, Congressman Bingham would not have the authority to draft youth to be coal miners, it is quite clear that he sees this as a future possibility for the National Service Program. I do not even want to begin to grant this type of authority to the government.

In replacing forceable conscription, we must look for ways of raising the necessary military manpower that are consistent with American ideals. It is for this reason that I support the concept of a *volunteer* army.

Parren J. Mitchell

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. ➔

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for August the arguments in PRO & CON: Should We Enact A National Service Program?

IN MY OPINION A NATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAM SHOULD BE ☐ SHOULD NOT BE ☐ ENACTED.

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

THE PEOPLE OF the United States have used a lot of odd things for money in their history. We remember one—wampum—and have forgotten more. Maybe we don't care to remember, though the history of what we've used for money is fascinating if not always useful knowledge today. Of course, as Congressman Wright Patman said, what most of us know about money is that we "don't have enough."

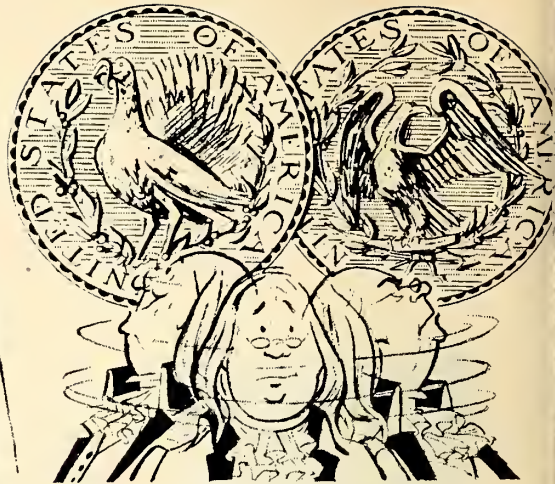
Right now, it seems that we have too much, thanks to inflation. Our ancestors had a different problem. While we are allowed to have so much money that it loses its value, they were forbidden to have good, solid currency. When we were colonies, the British pounds, shillings and pence were our official money—but chiefly for bookkeeping purposes. England hoarded her gold and silver in support of her mercantile policy, and from 1695 on she forbade its export to the colonies. Meanwhile, to coin money locally violated the king's privileges, and there was no genuine paper money until it was invented by Massachusetts. As a result, says historian Thomas Cochran, our forefathers got around the chronic shortage of coin by using "the most inconvenient, confused, and heterogeneous currency in history." Heterogeneous, of course, means "made out of all sorts of different things."

Our ancestors didn't need a lot of money, particularly at first. Many early settlers were poor and had little cash to begin with. Some had hocked themselves as indentured servants to pay for the boat ride over. Once here, they worked for room and board, or grew and made most of what they needed. Few would dispute the man who could jingle a few Spanish coins if he claimed to be the richest man in the county. Still, settlers needed *some* money. The more they developed their trade and settled in cities the more money they needed. Once they put cobblestones in the streets they couldn't grow corn there any more, and had to buy from their country cousins.

Even earlier, when they'd barely landed, there were things they wanted to buy from the Indians. New Englanders and New Yorkers simply adopted the Indians' money and gave it the local Indian name—*wampum-peage*, later shortened to just *wampum*. It was the wrong half of the word to shorten it to. Wampum simply meant "white." *Peage* meant "strung beads," and what we now recall as wampum was actually peage—beads of almost any color usually made from sea shells. Dark blue or black beads made from quahogs were worth more than white (or wampum) peage made from periwinkles. Periwinkles



Wampum (beads made of shells) used by Indians as money was legal tender in some of our colonies.



Ben Franklin lobbied for the wild turkey instead of the bald eagle as the image our national currency should carry.

The Things We've Used for Money

Before dollars and cents, our monetary system was the most unhandy, confused and varied in history.

make up a large family of marine shellfish, including snails, with thick shells, often white. The quahog is a thick-shelled clam that was found in abundance along New England shores. Quahog shells made beautiful black cash—or "black peage," as Edward Everett called it in 1833. It consisted, he said, of "the small round spot on the inside of the quahog shell...broken away and brought to a smooth and regular shape, drilled through the center" and strung as beads.

White peage, said Everett, was made of portions of shells, strung to be worn as bracelets or necklaces. "They possessed an intrinsic value with the natives and were readily taken by them in exchange for their furs. As soon as they began to be used as currency they acquired a conventional value."

Conventional is too mild. They were official. In 1640, Massachusetts made wampum legal tender, and Roger Williams reported that "six white or three blacke beads" were worth a penny. Wampum was currency among the English and Dutch as well as with the Indians. It was generally strung in one

foot lengths, worth about 12½ cents, or in a "fathom" (six feet) of 300 white beads or 180 black ones, equal to about five shillings or 70 cents. Sometimes unstrung beads and shell portions were counted out loose when making a deal, and that became the practice of "shell-ing out."

The earliest Yankees couldn't stand the slow Indian pace of making wampum by hand—cleaning and polishing it at the rate of "only a few pence a day." Soon, two factories were set up to mass produce wampum (our first mints)—one in Hackensack, N.J., the other in Babylon, Long Island. But one Philip Livingston thought that British industry could do better. He sent samples of wampum to a London agent, and ordered its manufacture in the home country, stressing that it should look as if it were "made in America by native Americans."

"Very bad wampum is circulating here," a Dutch trader in New Amsterdam complained in 1641, "and payment is made in nothing but rough unpolished stuff—of stone, bone, glass, musselshells, horn, yea even of wood and



"Not worth a continental!" derives its significance from fact that tradespeople refused to accept our Revolutionary War currency (continentals) as a means of payment because it was worthless.



Shortage of English coins forced the Colonials to cut Spanish pesos into smaller pieces in order to make the right change.



Early Harvard students often paid their tuition with cattle. Many farm products were legal tender.

CONTINUED A History of the Things We've Used for Money

broken beads." Plus, he could have added, counterfeit in the form of white wampum painted black.

Wampum became so common and of such poor quality that it wasn't worth the string it was strung on. Yet it continued to be used as small change for years. Passengers on the Manhattan-Brooklyn ferry could still legally toss wampum in the fare box as late as 1701, the last year that it was legal tender in New York. In some parts of Bergen County, N.J., and in southern Rockland Co., N.Y., descendants of Dutch settlers went on paying their grocery bills with strung beads well into the 19th century. A waterwheel-operated wampum factory owned by a Campbell family at Park Ridge, N.J., didn't shut down finally until after the middle of the last century. Long after a better system was

ing." The minister might get his salary in such truck as firewood and onions. A farmer might buy axes and molasses from the general store by swapping barreled cider on one trip, his wife's home-made cheese on the next. A woman might offer her weaving for sale "for cash or truck that will answer." She would accept whatever she could use—flour for baking, yarn for winter knitting, tallow for candlemaking. If the negotiations soured, she said exactly what people do today when they don't want to have any more dealings with a person: "I'll have no truck with you!"

Country-pay was legal tender at one time or another in practically every colony. Various colonial laws specified certain items that could be passed to discharge debts legally. An old Massachusetts law declared: "It is ordered

ing back with him a beautiful and virtuous young wife."

He exaggerated. Ship skippers of the time demanded 100 to 150 pounds of leaf tobacco to pay the fare of young ladies who had been brought over to find husbands. Not many eager grooms on these shores had that much ready tobacco whenever a ship showed up, or the ability to tuck such weight and bulk



Colonials often drilled holes in gold and silver coins, plugged the holes with lead and sold the extracted metals.



Descendants of early settlers continued paying bills with wampum as late as the 19th century, and one New Jersey factory turned out wampum beads well after the 1850's.

used in the east, wampum of sorts circulated on western frontiers. The Bismarck (N.D.) Tribune reported in 1885 that gopher tails still passed for money in some sections of the Dakotas.

Naturally, settlers with little money used goods in trade extensively. "Country-pay" or "truck" it was called in our nation's early years. The word "truck" stood for goods to barter—often farm goods—before it meant a vehicle. This use of it survives today in "truck garden-

that come shall passe for payment of all debts at the usuall rate it is solde for." North Carolina designated more than 20 different commodities which were acceptable. Around 1650, when tobacco was the *only* legal currency in Virginia, one old writer commented: "It would have done a man's heart good to see the gallant young Virginians hastening to the waterfront when a vessel arrived from London, each carrying a bundle of the best tobacco under his arm and tak-

under one arm and hasten with it to the waterfront. It was more common to buy brides with "tobacco notes," private pledges against crops that were consigned to colonial warehouses to back up the paper. In 1727, Virginia made "tobacco notes" legal colonial currency, though it had officially recognized and controlled them as private currency earlier.

Farm products made a poor money base right down to this century. Crop values rose and fell rapidly between harvest seasons, and from year to year. Good crops depressed the prices, poor crops increased them. Prices fell with each harvest. The value of Virginia's tobacco tumbled when planters started growing more tobacco than the market could take. A pound of it was worth three shillings in 1619 and a ruinous halfpenny in 1667. A few bad years sent it sky-high again.

In 1755, the Virginia legislature tried to fight such fluctuations by giving tobacco a pegged price of twopence a pound in paper tobacco notes, no matter what it sold for. This soon infuriated preachers, whose salary was pegged at 17,200 pounds of tobacco a year. It was selling for sixpence a pound, or three times the paper price, and they were legally bound not to refuse the paper in lieu of the tobacco.

In 1759, "the Parson's Cause" was taken to the king, who vetoed the colonial law. The clergy sued for what they'd been shortchanged over the previous four years, and won a hollow victory. They were right in principle, said

a jury. But it was furious over the king's meddling, and let the defense attorney, Patrick Henry, persuade it that the clergy "preferred chaos to order in the colony which was feeding them." Damages in the amount of one penny were awarded.

The fluctuating value of truck and



Once, money took form of "country-pay" or "truck," goods used as cash. From this came phrase, "I'll have no truck with you."

Many items that didn't pass between individuals as legal tender had to be made acceptable for taxes, and they were listed as being acceptable for "public receivability." This hurt the colonial governments. Connecticut, for example, had to establish a rate of value for wheat for taxes while it let private trade arrive at its own value, often higher.

John Winthrop, the first governor of Massachusetts, told the tale of a settler named Rowley who paid his servant in oxen, and had to lay him off because he had so few of the creatures left. When the servant protested, the master asked how he could pay him when his cattle were gone. The servant said that Rowley could work for him when that happened, and "so you may have your cattle again."

During the first 20 years of the Massachusetts colony it became clear how the barter, truck and country-pay system was forced into being. The earliest merchants wanted hard coin for their goods, though there was little more of it around than settlers had brought in their pockets. In 1640, Governor Winthrop wrote in his journal that "men could not pay their debts though they had enough." In their desperation to get the few available coins, colonists were offering their land and cattle for a half or a quarter of their former value.

its unwieldy bulk plagued all the colonies. A Springfield constable had to transport 130 bushels of peas to Boston to pay Massachusetts taxes, making eight trips down the Connecticut River to Hartford and two overland from there to Boston. On one of the river trips, water damaged part of the cargo and he ended up petitioning the General Court for relief. Harvard students paid tuition in "lanke cattle." An early colonial business ledger includes this entry: "Received a goat, 30 shillings, which died."

The plague that this sort of thing visited on the colonies was a veritable web of mischief.

Virginia's problems because she made tobacco the base of money were far-reaching. Farmers grew vast amounts, often of poor quality, because it was "only money." The colony on occasions destroyed half the crop by official edict, set up commissioners to check the quality of tobacco and to deny the use of paper to pay debts if it were backed by inferior tobacco. On one occasion, Virginia and Maryland joined in banning

an entire year's tobacco crop. The situation led to riots in 1683 and extensive damage on tobacco plantations, instigated by people who were furious at the cheapening of their tobacco "money" holdings.

Where "country-pay" was made legal tender it *had* to be accepted in payment of debts. Then if the price of, say, corn dropped in a lush market, debtors would rush to pay their debts in corn not worth more than a fraction of what they owed.

The colonies avoided, as much as possible, making legal tender for the discharge of all debts any more products than they had to. But they were stuck themselves when it came to collecting taxes. A colony, for example, could take from Jones only what he had. Since he had little or no money, the colony had to take beans as taxes if Jones only had beans. And if he only had beans of poor quality, the colony could take that or nothing from him.

ILLUSTRATED BY JACK RUGE

CONTINUED A History of the Things We've Used for Money

By 1652, Massachusetts was so sick of all this that it built a mint and started producing coins without the king's consent. These coins—"flatt and square on the sides"—were the first real American money, and the Bay Colony turned them out in numerous designs. The best known had pictures of trees on them—a willow on the threepence, an oak on the sixpence, and a pine on the shilling. The Crown let this go on for 30 years—but put a stop to it in the 1680's when Massachusetts was no longer just a few villages.

Many other efforts were made to provide coin for the colonies artificially. In 1722, an Englishman named Wood got a grant (by political bribery probably) to make coins for Ireland and America. They bore the royal rose and were known as Rosa Americana. But the Crown soon bought its spurious grant back and put Wood voluntarily out of business by giving him a pension of 3,000 pounds a year.



In early days, money was so scarce that a man with a few coins in his pocket could claim to be the richest man around.

Lord Baltimore minted some grandiose coins for his Maryland colony, but the Crown soon made him stop.

A European traveler of 1704, one Madam Knight, described how a sixpenny knife sold in Connecticut. It cost 12 pence in "pay," which meant barter goods at the exchange value officially set for them by the Connecticut General Court. The same knife cost eightpence in "pay money." That meant the same barter goods at their market value, or Spanish-Mexican coin, or the Massachusetts tree coins—still circulating

20 years after the mint was closed. And the knife cost its listed sixpenny price in "hard money," which meant European coin or, believe it or not, wampum. Things of great value didn't sell for wampum, but as small change it still rated the equal of the hardest European money.

In 1695, Massachusetts issued paper "bills of credit" to pay for a military venture, since its minting of coins had been stopped. This is now generally accepted as the first true paper money in the world—backed by a government pledge to redeem it on demand, with no time limit, and payable to the bearer.

Various forms of paper pledges to pay had passed as money since at least the 10th century (in China), while private paper, endorsable to others, had long been used. The "pledge" of the Chinese emperor was death to those who refused his paper money in settlement of debts. The bulk of business between our colonies and England was carried out by "bills of exchange," since England would send none of her coin here. A Virginia exporter of, say, tobacco, got a bill of exchange from his English customer worth so much in trade with England. He spent it to import English manufactures here, or endorsed it over to a colonial importer of such goods in exchange for credit or goods here. But paper money as we know it is considered to have originated with the Massachusetts bills of credit.

Paper money worked beautifully as long as it was firmly backed and conservatively administered to maintain its value. For some time, Massachusetts' paper money was excellent and a great spur to commercial activity. Pennsylvania adopted it and administered it rigorously. Ben Franklin attributed the sudden prosperity of Pennsylvania in the 1700's solely to the availability of paper currency (which he printed) as a boost to trade.

But popular and political pressures quickly came to bear on all the colonies to produce wealth on the printing press with little regard to its value, while vast counterfeiting activities easily imitated the crudely printed bills. Overissue and counterfeiting of paper money have continued to destroy its value right down to today.

As colonial paper frequently became worthless in the owner's hands, coin and goods continued their popularity as the best items of true value. Nails were extremely valuable until a machine process to make them was invented late in the 1700's. Before that they were forged by hand by blacksmiths. On occasion, a colonist would tear or burn down his old house to

redeem the nails in it (most houses were held together by wooden pegs and chains). In 1646, Virginia offered to pay the owner for as many nails as were in an abandoned house if he'd leave it up.

Nails passed for money readily, and we still identify the sizes of nails by the money value blacksmiths gave them—fourpenny, sixpenny, tenpenny, twenty-penny, etc.



Dixes, \$10 notes used in French-speaking New Orleans, gave South the name "Dixie."

Of course, there was some hard cash in the colonies, in silver and gold coins and some copper money. But little of it was English. There was Dutch coin from New York in small amounts, and French coin from Louisiana. But most importantly there was Spanish coin, which later became the father of the American dollar.

Dealings with pirates fed some coin into the colonies. A growing private trade with the West Indies brought in an increasing amount of silver Spanish pesos, or "pieces of eight."

These Spanish-Mexican pesos became the commonest of silver coins in the colonies and, later, in the United States. They circulated worldwide as a stable currency.

Pesos were known all over the world as "dollars," a word corrupted from the Bohemian "thaler," which also had great international currency. The \$ sign was originally the Spanish sign for "pesos" and is still so used in Argentina.

Our colonists weren't bashful about cutting Spanish dollars up to make small change. It took eight Spanish or

(Continued on page 50)

 AUGUST 1971

LEGION JOINING MASSIVE NEW EFFORT TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND HELP VETERAN ADDICTS:

In an effort to initiate local Legion involvement in the national fight against drug abuse, National Commander Alfred P. Chamie, on July 2 wrote to all post commanders urging their concrete participation and cooperation in programs to meet this national crisis... He asked them to check with local police departments, hospitals, mental health clinics and medical societies as to what Legion posts could do to help combat the drug problem and also to make post facilities available to veterans and servicemen who need help in this connection.

The letter followed by a few days the launching of a new all-out effort by President Nixon to prevent the drug menace from destroying the nation... In a special message to Congress, the President asked for an additional \$155 million to fight drug abuse and for authority to establish a central office in the White House to direct a national attack on the problem.

Both actions coincided with the testimony of Legion National Veterans Affairs & Rehabilitation Director Ed Golembieski before a Senate subcommittee considering the problems of drug use and abuse which was directed to five specific areas:

(1) the extent of the drug problem among our servicemen and returning veterans (2) the effectiveness of methods used to evaluate the extent of the problem (3) characterization of the discharge of those armed forces members found to be users or abusers (4) responsibility for treatment and rehabilitation of those identified as being drug experimenters or users, i.e., the military, or the VA and (5) enforced or voluntary treatment for drug and drug-related problems.

No exact figures exist as to how many GI addicts there are but various sources estimate that 10-25% of our servicemen in Vietnam—perhaps 30-65,000 men may be affected.

The emphasis now will swing toward bringing the problem under control and rehabilitating the drug user and abuser via treatment programs instead of the utilization of punitive measures... Of some 16,000 servicemen discharged in the past

two years for drug-related problems, about 11,000 received less than honorable discharges thus becoming ineligible for admission to VA drug treatment and rehabilitation centers... The American Legion is already on record to support a program for the treatment and rehabilitation of veterans who have become addicted to habit-forming drugs.

BILL INTRODUCED WOULD PENALIZE PUBLIC DISPLAY OF VIET CONG FLAG:

Legislation calling for a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, for any person who publicly displays the Viet Cong flag or North Vietnamese flag so long as hostilities continue in Southeast Asia and so long as American prisoners are held by the Viet Cong or the government of North Vietnam has been introduced by Rep. Frank T. Bow (Ohio) and others... HR8147 is supported by the Legion which will testify in its behalf if hearings are held... The Legion's National Executive Committee adopted a resolution at its Oct. 1970 meeting calling for similar legislation.

LEGION GIVES ITS POSITION ON NATIONAL DEFENSE TO CONGRESS:

In recent testimony before appropriations subcommittees of the Senate and the House, James R. Wilson, Legion Director of National Security-Foreign Relations told the members of Congress that "The American Legion has by National Convention expressed its firm belief that the U.S. has no other course than to remain militarily strong... By this we mean, our weapon systems should be kept as modern as American technology can provide in sufficient quantities and at a high state of readiness... We feel it is of the utmost importance that our nation not allow its strategic retaliatory capability to deteriorate for it is shield against overt attack."

The substance of the testimony was based on 17 National Security resolutions adopted at the Portland National Convention in 1970 which brought Legion policy up to date and called for—among other things—increased and improved defensive and offensive weaponry, missile and anti-ballistic-missile systems,

VETERANS NEWSLETTER

air, naval and strategic superiority, nuclear attack aircraft carriers, support for ROTC programs at universities, and a re-ordering of national priorities.

Mr. Wilson noted that in contrast to the U. S. S. R.'s aggressive arms development and deployment in nearly every aspect of strategic and conventional weaponry, the U. S. has "virtually neglected the development of major strategic weapons systems."

NORTH DAKOTA VIETNAM ERA BONUS APPLICATIONS ACCEPTABLE OCT. 1:

The State of North Dakota has approved payment of a bonus to veterans of Vietnam Era Service . . . Servicemen who had legal residence in the state for six months prior to entry into the service and who served honorably for more than sixty days after Aug. 5, 1964 up to the end of the Vietnam War, may be eligible for this bonus . . . In the case of deceased eligible veterans, payment may be made to certain other family members on a priority basis . . . Amount paid will be calculated at the rate of \$17.50 per month for foreign service and \$12.50 per month for domestic service . . . The beneficiary of an eligible person who dies while on active service during hostilities will receive at least \$600 . . . Applications from the office of Adjutant General, Bismarck, N.D. 58501, and may not be filed until Oct. 1, 1971 . . . Bonus eligibility period ends three years after Vietnam War ends.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FLAG LAW AMENDED TO ADD STEALING AND ILLEGAL LOWERING:

The theft of flags and the disclosure of some cases of unauthorized lowerings on certain occasions in the State of New Hampshire prompted that Legion Department to reread state law on the subject . . . Discovering that the crime of stealing a flag was merely a misdemeanor, although mutilation or desecration was a felony and carried a maximum fine of \$1,000, six months in jail, or both, the Legion was instrumental in having the law amended to add the same maximum penalties for stealing or unauthorized lowering of the U.S. Flag and the Flag of the State of New Hampshire.

FORMER INDIANA CONGRESSMAN APPOINTED TO HIGH VA POST:

Richard L. Roudebush, a former Indiana Congressman and Life Member Legionnaire, was sworn in as Assist-

ant Deputy Administrator of Veterans Affairs on June 7 . . . In addition to his ten years in Congress, during which he represented Indiana's 5th, 6th and 10th Congressional Districts and sponsored many veterans benefits bills, Mr. Roudebush has a history of service to veterans which goes back to the date of his discharge from the U.S. Army . . . He served six years as the Chairman of the Indiana Veterans Commission and also as Dep't Service Officer for the V. F. W. of Indiana and brings to his job a rare depth of experience in all facets of veterans affairs.

P.O.W. ESCAPEE MAJ. JAMES ROWE WRITES BOOK ON HIS EXPERIENCES:

Major James N. Rowe, who spent more than five years as a prisoner of the Viet Cong in Vietnam and who narrates the Legion's film entitled "1,600 Brothers," which was produced to attract attention to the plight of U.S. P. O. W.'s in Southeast Asia, has written a book on his experiences entitled "Five Years to Freedom" . . . Published by Little, Brown & Co. for \$7.95 and available at book stores.

AMERICAN LEGION BASEBALL FILM NOW AVAILABLE FOR POST SHOWS:

A 16mm, 45 minute color/sound film depicting American Legion baseball as it happened at the 1970 Legion World Series at Klamath Falls, Ore., is ready for rental to interested groups . . . Because of the limited number of prints, place orders for at least 30 days prior to first choice of showing date and include two alternate dates . . . Complete rental fee and postage is \$2.50 . . . Orders and inquiries from: American Legion Motion Picture Library, National Headquarters, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

HELP SCHOOLS BRIDGE THE GAP

It's not too soon for incoming post officers to begin thinking of their post participation in American Education Week, Oct. 24-30 . . . The theme of the program this year is "Help Schools Bridge the Gap." . . . American Education Week is jointly sponsored by the Legion, the National Education Ass'n, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and the U.S. Office of Education . . . To get a packet containing samples of all material necessary for planning a community observance, send \$3 to Help Schools Bridge the Gap, American Education Week, P.O. Box 327, Hyattsville, Md. 20781.

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

AUGUST, 1971

Houston, Tex., Awaits Legion's 53rd Annual Nat'l Convention

Nation's sixth biggest city ready for Legion conclave Aug. 27-Sept. 2; Pres. Nixon, Bob Hope and others invited; Drum & Bugle Finals set for the Astrodome.

The week of Aug. 27-Sept. 2, 1971 has been designated American Legion Week in Texas by Governor Preston Smith and that state's legislative bodies. Thousands of Legionnaires from around the nation and some from distant lands will converge on Houston—known as Space City, U.S.A.—during that period to attend the 53rd Annual National Convention of The American Legion.

In addition to conducting Legion business or just visiting attractions in the nation's sixth largest city (and one of the fastest growing), Legionnaires will have the opportunity to see two of the nation's great pageants, the National Convention parade and the Drum & Bugle Corps Championship Finals at the air-conditioned Houston Astrodome.

At presstime it was too early to release a list of distinguished guests or speakers who have accepted invitations but among those invited were: President Richard M. Nixon, California Gov. Ronald Reagan, an Apollo Astronaut, a representative of the State of Israel, Gen. A. J. Goodpaster, U.S. Army, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, SHAPE Belgium; VA Administrator Donald E. Johnson, George Meany, President, AFL-CIO and Auxiliary President Mrs. Charles C. Shaw.

Actual convention floor business begins at the Sam Houston Coliseum on Aug. 31 and culminates on Sept. 2 with the election of the new National Commander for 1971-72 by approximately 3,000 delegates. The election of the Legion's national leader and other national officers is the last big piece of convention business. In the immediate days before convention sessions, Legion national commissions and committees will hold meetings, hear reports, listen to speakers and debate resolutions for final action by the convention body itself. Those pre-convention meetings will be held for the most part at the Legion's Hq Hotel, the 1,000-room Rice Hotel, and at the Albert Thomas Convention and Exhibit Center.

Here are some other details:

- The Legion's Auxiliary Hotel Headquarters—the site of all of its functions—will be the Shamrock Hilton Hotel.
- The Legion's Nat'l Hq Office will be in the West Hall, Albert Thomas Convention and Exhibit Center.
- The National Executive Committee will meet twice during the convention period: Sun., Aug. 29, 2:00 p.m., Crystal Ballroom, Rice Hotel, and again immediately after the convention ends at the Convention Center.
- The Legion's Fourth Estate Award for distinguished public service in the field of communications for 1971 will go to Anheuser Busch, Inc., and actor John Wayne for the sponsorship and

starring role in the television special, "Swing Out, Sweet Land," originally aired Nov. 29, 1970 on NBC-TV.

- The Senior and Junior Drum & Bugle Corps Championship Finals will be held in Houston's Astrodome Sun., Aug. 29, 7:00 p.m. Twelve senior and junior corps will compete for top honors and prizes at which large crowds are expected. Visitors should get tickets as soon as registered at the convention. Registered Legionnaires may get 50¢ off on one seat each by using the coupon in registration packets while seats last.

- The 25th Annual Drawing for the four Ford automobiles donated by the Seagram Posts of the Legion (658, Calif., 807, Ill., and 1283, N.Y.) will be held at the Finals while judges are determining competition winners. Fill in the free coupon that appears on the next page and send it in. You don't need to be present to win. A prize of \$250 will also be awarded by the Seagram Posts to the post of each car winner.

- The Past Department Commanders Club will hold its annual luncheon meet-

Commemorative Bottle Created For Houston National Convention



Shown above are front and back views of the beautiful ceramic bottle created by the Ezra Brooks Distilling Co., to commemorate the Legion's 53rd Annual National Convention in Houston which will be available for purchase at local liquor stores by Legionnaires in attendance. It is an accurate, three-dimensional, color replica of the Legion's Emblem emblazoned in 24 carat gold, is made of genuine Heritage China and will be filled with 12 year old bourbon. But, filled or empty it should become a true collector's item. Only 15,000 bottles will be produced and the molds will be destroyed after the run is completed to protect the value of existing copies. The cost will approximate \$15.00.

Mail to:
The Seagram Posts
American Legion P.O. Box 53086
Houston, Texas 77052

Gentlemen: I am a member of Post # _____ American Legion, or a member of Unit # _____ American Legion Auxiliary located in (City) _____, (State) _____

Please enter my name in the free drawings for four Ford Galaxie 500 2-door hardtops, donated by the Seagram Posts to the 1971 American Legion Corporation of Texas. Drawings to be held Sunday, August 29, 1971 at the Astrodome in Houston, Texas. Entries must be received no later than midnight August 27, 1971.

(Please print)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Legion or Auxiliary Membership Card # _____

ing in the Grand Ballroom of the Rice Hotel at noon on Aug. 30. Its second annual "Good Guy" award will go to noted journalist. Bob Considine.

- Legion National Security Commission members will attend pre-convention briefings and firepower demonstrations at Ft. Hood, Tex., Aug. 25-27.

- A Vietnam Veteran Legionnaire Workshop will be held Aug. 30, 10:00 a.m., in the Crystal Ballroom, Rice Hotel, and is open to all Vietnam Era Legionnaires at the convention.

- The National Convention Parade will be held in downtown Houston on Mon., Aug. 30, starting at 7:00 p.m., from the intersection of Rusk and Louisiana Streets. From there it goes north to Texas St., makes a right turn east to Main St., makes a right turn south to Bell St., makes a right turn one block west to Travis St., goes north past the reviewing stand between Polk and Dallas Streets to Walker St., where it goes west to the disbanding point at Smith St. The route is about 1 1/4 miles.

- The National Commander's Banquet for Distinguished Guests will be held at the Astroworld Hotel's Grand Ballroom at 7:30 p.m., Tues., Aug. 31.

- For the second year in a row, prizes will be awarded to registrants and some others who remain at the convention during the final minutes of the sessions. The prizes are a Sylvania console color television set, a matched set of Wilson golf clubs with bag, a 35mm Instamatic camera with slide projector, a set of matching luggage, a Colt WW2 commemorative .45 cal. nickel plated pistol with display case and special Colt American Heritage picture history of WW2, and a Legion blazer and slacks. Registration for awards will take place at the convention and the

registrant must be a member of The American Legion or Auxiliary or a member of the immediate family of such member or a distinguished guest at the convention. Winners must be present and show proper identification when their names are called. Legion National Organization employees and families are ineligible.

- The American Legion Press Ass'n will hold its functions at the Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel. Its Annual Awards Banquet will be held in the ballroom, 7:00 p.m., Sat., Aug. 28; the Executive Board business brunch in the Bayou Room, Sunday morning, Aug. 29; and the Annual Meeting in the Mirador Room, 2:00 p.m. Sun., Aug. 29.

- The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.'s blimp, the America—based at Houston—is scheduled to appear over the city during the convention period carrying words of welcome to visitors and messages about Legion programs such as the Jobs For Veterans campaign.

Legion families who use the convention as part of summer vacation will find Houston rich in attractions.

The two most widely known are the NASA Manned Spacecraft Center (about 25 miles southeast of the city) and Astrodome, composed of the Astrodome, Astroworld (an amusement park), Astrohall (world's largest trade show and exhibition building), and the Astroworld Motor Hotels, which is located about 8 miles southeast of downtown Houston.

The Manned Spacecraft Center is open to the public seven days a week from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., except on Federal holidays. No admission charge and no need for advance reservations for self-guided walking tours.

However, guided tours are available

from Monday through Friday. Reservations in advance by writing to Special Events Office, AP5, NASA Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Tex., 77058. State exact number of visitors and specific dates of visit required.

Families will find the Astroworld amusement park almost completely air-conditioned, even to picnic umbrellas and shaded waiting areas. For baseball fans, the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Los Angeles Dodgers will play the Houston Astros at the Astrodome during the week the Legion is in town.

Frankly, Houston is hot and humid in summertime but nearly every man-made public and private facility, stationary or movable, indoors and outdoors, is air-conditioned. Houston could well be the most air-conditioned city in the world, so sweaters are advisable.

In addition to being called Space City, U.S.A., Houston may also rate the title, Boomtown, U.S.A. While most of our bigger cities are in an economic slump, Houston's economy has been soaring. Reports indicate that in the last two years employment rose from 780,820 to 882,900, bank deposits passed \$7 billion and an average of more than 100 new homes or apartments were started every day. Unemployment, at last reports, was hovering around the fantastically low 2.5 percentile while the rest of the nation ranged upwards from 6%. Houston could be the fastest growing city in the nation right now or quite soon.

It's worth a visit.

Convention Contest Schedule

Below is a list of the sites, dates and times of competitions and other Legion sponsored events which will take place at the 1971 National Convention.

Saturday, Aug. 28

- *Junior Color Guard Contest.* 8:00 a.m., Junior Field, Jeppesen Stadium, 3800 Cullen Blvd.

- *Junior Band Contest.* 9:00 a.m., Cullen Auditorium, University of Houston, 3801 Cullen Blvd.

- *Senior Band Contest.* Cullen Auditorium. Time to be announced.

Sunday, Aug. 29

- *Junior Drum & Bugle Corps Preliminaries.* 8:00 a.m., Jeppesen Stadium.

- *Senior Drum & Bugle Corps Preliminaries.* Jeppesen Stadium. Time to be announced.

- *Senior Color Guard Contest.* 9:00 a.m., Junior Field, Jeppesen Stadium.

- *Firing Squad Contest.* Junior Field, Jeppesen Stadium. Time to be announced.

- *Auxiliary Musical Groups Contest.* 9:00 a.m., Music Hall, 810 Bagby St.

- *Chorus & Quartet Contest.* 1:00 p.m., Music Hall.
- *Motorcycle Drill Team.* 2:00 p.m. Site to be announced.
- *National Convention Patriotic and Memorial Service.* 4:30 p.m., Houston Music Hall.
- *National Drum & Bugle Corps Championship Finals.* 7:00 p.m., the Astrodome.

Jobs For Veterans

Here are the latest happenings around the nation on the Legion's Jobs For Veterans programs and related efforts.

- In Arizona, two Legion Job Fairs were held. One on April 22 in Phoenix and the other on April 29 in Tucson. A total of 62 employers were represented and over 1,200 veterans attended. Thus far, 132 vets have been employed by 42 employers, 78 have been referred and 31 were called in later by employers. Over 30 veterans were enrolled in vocational schools and 387 registered with the State Employment Service. All local, state and federal agencies participated in the fair and news coverage was excellent. Arizona Legion posts will in the future act as referral agencies by channeling veterans to the Veterans Employment Representative in the State Employment Office nearest his home.

- In Grand Forks, N.D., Post 6 sponsored a Veterans Job Fair on May 13 in cooperation with its counterpart Legion post in East Grand Forks, Minn. Over 51 employers participated along with the Employment Services of North Dakota and Minnesota and Air Force personnel from nearby Grand Forks Air Base. Over 220 veterans came from more than 55 cities and towns in the two states to seek employment. Fifty vets got immediate work.

- In Ohio, the Legion—along with the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services and the Veterans Employment Service—held its third Job Mart at Springfield. Over 400 veterans showed up at

President Boosts Jobs For Vets

On June 11, President Nixon directed Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson to intensify efforts to place unemployed Viet-vets in jobs or training and urged priority to the following six points:

1. Draw upon the resources of the National Alliance of Businessmen.
2. Work with the Secretary of Defense to expand substantially the TRANSITION Program.
3. Immediately augment the number of training opportunities for returning veterans and encourage veteran and employer participation.
4. Require listing of all job openings with the U.S. Employment Service by all agencies and contractors funded by the federal government.
5. Greatly increase the effectiveness of the U.S. Training and Employment Service.
6. Provide special Labor/VA services for Vietnam-era veterans who have been drawing unemployment compensation for three months or longer.

the National Guard Armory on April 21 to register with some 40 employers and discuss veterans job and training problems with federal and state agencies. Early incomplete reports show two vets hired on the spot and 50 more slated for followup interviews and physicals.

- In Oklahoma City, Okla., the Legion combined with the State Employment Service and the office of Gov. David Hall to put on a hugely successful Job Fair at Shepherd Mall in that city on June 23. More than 6,300 veterans attended and early reports indicate over 1,000 were hired on the spot. Legion buses and cars brought hundreds of veterans to the Fair and lines were three blocks long at one time. More than 80

firms and federal and state agencies participated in the event.

In Clinton, Hobbs-Ogle-Power Post 41 hired a full-time employment counselor and placed him in its building so he would always be available.

- In Sioux City, Iowa, Mayor Paul Berger kicked off that city's Jobs For Veterans program by proclaiming a month for the program and ordering all city hall outgoing mail to carry the cancellation stamp "Hire a Returning Veteran." Sioux City business establishments are donating marquee and window space for messages and displays supporting the program and local taxi companies are riding with lighted signs atop cabs. A large billboard at a strategic intersection reminds citizens that "Returning Vets Need Jobs!"

- In Montana, Yellowstone Post 4 of the Legion and the Montana State Employment Service combined to present a "Veterans Job Fair" in Billings on June 10. Booths were manned by 30 large employers and agencies dealing in veterans affairs. Almost 150 veterans attended (95% Viet vets) and some 10% received job offers for permanent work while another 35% got summer work—the latter mostly college students.

- In Texas, a Veterans Assistance Day was held at the University of Texas in El Paso on April 27 under the sponsorship of Rep. Richard C. White (Tex.) and the United Veterans Organization of El Paso to which the local Legion belongs. More than 1,000 veterans attended at which nearly 30 employers participated along with federal, state and local government agencies. Some 500 interviews were held with employers and 50 jobs obtained on the spot.

- In Colorado, the Legion, along with the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans and the American GI Forum have jointly created an organization to collect funds and operate a job training program for veterans. Known as the Colorado Veterans

HARTFORD COURANT PHOTO BY HARRY BATZ



Connecticut Job Fair drew 5-7,000 job-seeking vets on May 26, here shown lined up outside the State Armory in Hartford.

Queens County American Legion Night at Shea Stadium



N.Y. Dep't Cmdr Ray Wellington is shown above making an appeal for Jobs For Veterans before 45,000 fans at N.Y.'s Shea Stadium just before the Mets-Philadelphia Phillies game on June 18. Mets announcer Ralph Kiner is in background. In second photo, Yogi Berra is shown getting a plaque from Queens County Cmdr Sam Picker for his work

with youth and contributions to baseball. In photo at right, the grinning Yogi has just received from Event Chairman Bob Cutler a framed photo of himself sliding home safe in a Legion Regional baseball tourney in Hastings, Neb., back in 1942. This was the third year in a row the Mets and the Queens County Legion got together to host a Night.

Entry Training Program, it will seek \$3 million from the U.S. Department of Labor's Manpower Administration to fund the on-the-job training program.

- In New York, a special "hotline" telephone number and a daily job bulletin are two items adopted by New York City and Buffalo in an effort to broaden job opportunities for veterans. Employers in those areas who wish to hire vets can now have the position listed by calling a special "Jobs For Veterans" telephone number which automatically places the job order with the State Employment Service Offices, the N.Y. City Division of Veterans Affairs, the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training, the U.S. Dep't of Labor and the U.S. Veterans Assistance Center.

- In Connecticut a huge Job Fair was mounted by the State Employment Service, with the VA and The Hartford Courant as co-sponsors on May 26. Nearly 7,000 unemployed veterans flocked to the State Armory in Hartford and stood patiently in line most of the day seeking word of employment from some 160 employers. Connecticut has one of the highest unemployment rates (9.5%) in the country with 29,000 vets registered unemployed. Some 1,800 jobs were available but it would be many weeks before figures could be compiled to ascertain just how many got jobs from the fair although comments were unanimously positive on the effort.

National Commander Abroad

In late May and early June National Commander Alfred P. Chamie visited four Middle East and European nations during which time he got on-the-scene briefings on the Arab-Israeli confrontation and participated in Memorial Day ceremonies and high-level discussions of the U.S.P.O.W. situation.

In Israel, Cmdr Chamie met with

Prime Minister Golda Meir and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and visited government and military installations. A representative of the State of Israel is slated to come to the Legion National Convention in Houston.

In Italy he visited with officials of the U.S. Embassy, including Ambassador Graham A. Martin, and met with leaders of the Legion, Dep't of Italy.

The tour was capped with a busy Memorial Day weekend in Paris. Cmdr Chamie met with Ambassador David K. Bruce, chief of the U.S. delegation to the Paris peace talks and a group of wives and parents of U.S.P.O.W.'s then also visiting Paris in an effort to persuade the North Vietnamese to repatriate the captured servicemen.

Cmdr Chamie attended ceremonies at the Monument of the Lafayette Escadrille, Garches. At the Arch of Triumph, in the company of American Ambassador Arthur Watson, he participated in the flame rekindling ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He also visited The American Legion Mausoleum, New Cemetery, Neuilly-sur-Seine, and placed a wreath at the American Military Cemetery at Suresnes where he delivered a Memorial Day message.

The Commander attended memorial services at the American Cathedral with Ambassador Watson and was presented with an honorary decoration from the City of Paris during a program honoring him and his guests.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Chamie, Past Nat'l Cmdr L. Eldon James and Mrs. James, and his aide, Norman Conn.

Legion Baseball

The Legion's 1971 Baseball World Series will be held in Tucson, Ariz., Sept. 2-7. Host post is Morgan McDer-

mott Post 7 and the tournament will be held at Hi Corbett Field.

Here is a list of the eight regional sites and the state teams which will compete in the various areas before going to the World Series.

NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL

Keene, N.H., Alumni Field, Aug. 25-30. Host: Gordon-Bissell Post 4. Mass., N.Y., R.I., N.H., Vt., Conn., Maine and host team.

MID ATLANTIC REGIONAL

Lyndhurst, N.J., Riverside County Park, Aug. 25-30. Host: Barringer-Walker LoPinto Post 139. W.Va., Md., Va., N.J., Del., Pa., D.C., and host team.

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL

Sumter, S.C., Riley Park, Aug. 25-30. Host: Sumter Post 15. Ga., Panama, C.Z., N.C., Ala., Puerto Rico, S.C., Fla., and host team.

MID-SOUTH REGIONAL

Memphis, Tenn., Blues Stadium, Aug. 19-24. Host: Memphis Post 1. Okla., Miss., Ark., La., Ky., Tenn., Tex., and host team.

GREAT LAKES REGIONAL

Wyandotte, Mich., Wyandotte Memorial Field, Aug. 25-30. Host: Lincoln Park Post 67. Mo., Ind., Ohio, Mich., Ill., and host team.

CENTRAL PLAINS REGIONAL

Williston, N.D., Municipal Baseball Park, Aug. 25-30. Host: Edgar M. Boyd Post 37. Kans., Minn., S.D., N.D., Neb., and host team.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL

Sheridan, Wyo., Thorne-Rider Stadium, Aug. 25-30. Host: John Donald Garbutt Post 7. Mont., Ariz., Colo., Wyo., Utah and host team.

WESTERN REGIONAL

Medford, Ore., Miles Park, Aug. 25-30. Host: Medford Post 15. Hawaii, Wash., Nev., Alaska, Cal., Ore., Ida., and host team.

Memorial Day Observances



Veterans Memorial Park, Provo, Utah

Nine hundred American flags flying in unison from white crosses marking graves of war dead attracted throngs of people to the City Cemetery in **Provo, Utah**, for the second time on Memorial Day weekend this year. The Provo Veterans Memorial Park was established and dedicated in 1970 through the joint cooperation of Provo City, the Veterans Council, and the Provo Memorial Board. The Veterans Council—comprising The American Legion, VFW, Veterans of WW1, and DAV—was the moving force, with Legionnaire F. Orval Singleton as chairman. City officials set aside the plot of ground in the cemetery for permanent use as the memorial, honoring vets from the Indian Wars of the Utah pioneer era to Vietnam. Formerly, the veterans groups decorated the 900 individual graves on Memorial Day. When the task became almost insurmountable because of difficulty in locating that many graves, the Memorial Park idea developed. Crosses placed in rows for a three-day Memorial Day period are inscribed with the veterans' names and their wars.

Nat'l Cmdr Alfred Chamie's visit to four Middle East and European Countries was climaxed by a busy Memorial Day week-end in Paris, prefaced by a meeting with Ambassador David K. Bruce, chief of the American delegation to the Paris Peace talks and a group of wives and parents of Americans held prisoner of war or listed as missing in action in Southeast Asia.



Eternal Flame, Troy (Lincoln Co.), Mo.
Dedication of the Eternal Flame struc-

ture, a joint effort of the posts and units of **Lincoln County, Mo.**, took place on the lawn of the County Court House in Troy, reports Joe Lenk, Adjutant of Troy Post 94. Photo shows Congressman William L. Hungate, dedication speaker, standing beside the monument. Others present were Dep't Cmdr Frank Markovitch; 9th District Cmdr Harry Stone; and 9th District Auxiliary President Mrs. Mildred Williams.

Post 35, Canon City, Colo., held flag-lowering services at the Colorado State Penitentiary and graveside services at the prison cemetery. The post was chartered early this year at the penitentiary. At the cemetery, a few hundred yards outside the walls, a post delegation planted flags on the graves and heard prayer and taps. Some dozen inmates were buried there who saw war service.



Colorado State Penitentiary Observance

The Peshastin, Wash., Post 85 firing squad fired three volleys in memory of deceased veterans in the Leavenworth and Peshastin cemeteries, a tribute reinacted every year since the post was chartered in the mid-1920s. As each volley is fired the granite crags surrounding the valley echo the tribute.

The Kansas Legion and the Kansas Highway Safety Div. cooperated for the 11th straight year in co-sponsoring a Light Up and Live program. Posts passed out to motorists at busy intersections 200,000 safety leaflets and made use of 10,000 safety posters. Motorists were asked to turn on their lights and leave them on while driving during the four-day weekend. Gov. Robert Docking signed a proclamation stressing the importance of the Program. Dep't Cmdr Marvin Jardon expressed pride for the posts that participated this year.

Elmhurst-Jackson Heights Post 298, N.Y., had a two-hour service which included the appearance of the Marine Corps firing squad. The Senior Citizens Glee Club was in charge of the musical selections.

New York City's 7th Regiment Post 107 members marched from their Armory to the Regiment's Memorial Monument on Fifth Ave. at 67th St. for services.

Post 260, Millbrook, N.Y. honored parents of two of Millbrook's distinguished war dead—Mayor John P. and Mrs. Manzi and Mr. and Mrs. William G. Money. They were presented Legion Appreciation medals at Tribute

Gardens in memory of their sons, John Peter Manzi, Jr., and William Money, killed in Vietnam. Post Cmdr Willard Owen designated Past Cmdr George Woods to present the awards.

Post 248, Corpus Christi, Texas, sponsored services in Sherrill Park jointly with Armed Forces units stationed at the CC Naval Air Station.

Post 195, Baltimore, Md., joined with Post 10142, VFW, and Units of both groups to conduct services. **Dundalk Post 38** supplied the honor guard.

A new flag pole for **Post 510, Ladonia, Mo.**, was dedicated and used for the first time on Memorial Day. Russell Mitchell built the pole and the posts which support the post sign. Members set them into concrete.

A program honoring some 600,000 American war dead in this century was held at Forest Lawn, **Glendale, Calif.**, immediately following the Glendale Veterans Council's parade. Maj. Gen. Robert Linvill, Deputy Cmdr of the U.S. Sixth Army Reserve, was the chief speaker before some 2,000 participants and spectators. Glendale Mayor Vern Allen was MC.



In Lynbrook, N.Y., Hempstead Town Presiding Supervisor Francis T. Purcell, the guest speaker, leads the big parade.

On Saving Land and Lakes

Legionnaire Charles Pulaski, of **Post 411, Islip (Long Island), N.Y.**, deplored the migration of bluebirds from Suffolk County. To lure them back he got the County Legionnaires to build bird houses—over 3,000 of them. The bluebirds didn't get the message but the County residents did—there was a lot that could be done to better the environment. Charlie found himself taking sides in what was for him a new ball game.

"I figured," he said, "if we could get people interested in finding out what happened to our bluebirds and where they went, I'd have myself a flock of conservationists on hand."

He did just that. Charlie became the Legion Conservation chairman for the County. He helped found the Suffolk Co. Conservation Council, and he serves it as chairman of the board and treasurer.

More than any other individual, the residents say, he was responsible for saving Suffolk's San Souci lakes (in Sayville) last year. Charlie and the Civic Assoc. convinced the voters and county officials that planned apartment buildings and industry development would displace

and pollute the lakes and dispossess a Girl Scout camp.

Pulaski was prominent in the resistance that halted a plan to turn the Sagtikos Manor Estate in Bay Shore into an apartment development. The Estate has been looked upon almost as a historical shrine—George Washington and the late President Kennedy slept there, etc. Pulaski and the Legion, the Boy Scouts, and civic groups obtained 13,000 signatures asking that the Estate be preserved. As a result, the area will be free from development for some time to come, at least.

Topping off the successful campaigns was a Charles Pulaski Day in honor of his efforts "as a warrior against environmental degradation," wrote Harry Pearson in *Newsday*.

"The best part of it all, for me, Legion-wise," said Charlie, "was that some youngsters put up a sign in a school: 'Charlie Pulaski is a Real Nice Guy!'"

BRIEFLY NOTED

A Vietnam Veterans Day observance in Bottineau, N.D., sponsored by the Veterans Club of North Dakota State Univ., Bottineau Branch, with participants from Legion posts and the Canadian Legion, drew praise from President Nixon. Donald E. Johnson, VA Administrator and Legion Past Nat'l Cmdr. passed along the President's comments in a letter, and added, "Your . . . observance . . . is an outstanding example for the entire nation of the sincere support of our fighting men so necessary in these trying times"

POSTS IN ACTION



Legion co-sponsors basketball tourney.

Post 68, Hutchinson, Kans., for the 22nd year co-sponsored the Nat'l Junior College Basketball Tournament. Held in Hutchinson's Sports Arena, which seats 7,000 for basketball and is one of the largest four in Kansas, the tourney had as co-sponsors the Nat'l Junior College A.A. and Hutchinson Community Junior

College. General Committee members were Guy Holt, Jr., chairman; V.C. Obee; R. J. Gilliland; Bob Holford and George Pankratz. Obee was the Tournament Director and Al Wagler the Assistant Director. On the Tournament Committee were Post Cmdr Bill Baughn, Holt, Obee and A. H. Elland, president of Hutchinson Community Junior College. Thirty-nine committee chairmen worked on the tournament. In the photo, a Hutchinson J.C. player (14) goes up for a shot at the basket. The other players shown represented Ellsworth Community College, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, who became the 1971 champions. Chairman Holt, a past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1952-54), was honored by the NJCAA for his tourney efforts.



Post 151, Flint, Mich.: Bowling plans

When Post 151, Flint, Mich., sponsored a Junior Polio Sweeper in the American Junior Bowling Congress, over 1,900 youngsters from Genesee County participated. A \$.50-each entry fee was donated by the post to the March of Dimes. The Post and the Auxiliary worked the complete tournament, with the help and advice of Frank Szczepanski, publisher of the 11th Frame Bowling News, and originator of the Senior Polio Sweeper. In the past 18 years the Seniors from Genesee County have donated over \$225,000 to the March of Dimes. This year for the first time the Juniors donated money—\$957. The Junior Polio Sweeper will be an annual event. The final 19 junior champions received their trophies and awards at a special banquet. Maj. Gen. Earl C. Bergquist (U.S.A. Ret.) was the featured speaker. In the photo, planning the tournament are, center, l. to rt., Betty Hubbard, secretary, Flint Junior Bowling Assoc.; and Lilas Finland, former secretary, Flint Women's Bowling Assoc.; also, from left: Art Chase, Post 151 Cmdr; Floyd Burnham, Jr., VC; and Bob Pankey, promotional chairman.

Hollywood, Calif., Post 43 sponsored the appearance of the 56-member Air Force

Academy Choir as part of the annual Easter Sunrise Service at the Hollywood Bowl. The nationally televised program included three selections by the Choir before more than 23,000 persons. The singers, flown in by the Air Force, spent two days in Los Angeles and were domiciled in Post 43 members' homes. A breakfast was prepared and served by **Hollywood Women's Post 185.**



The 5,000th member inducted into the Legion by Peoples Gas Post 336, Chicago, Ill., Ritual Team is George Bell, here congratulated by Robert LeMay (left) and Paul DeChene, co-chmn of the Team. Bell, a four-year WW2 Coast Guard vet, is now a member of Post 21, Chicago.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Orange County Viet Vets Post 312, Garden Grove, **Cal.;** East Bonneville Post 139, Ammon, **Idaho;** Silver Springs Post 13, Silver Springs, **Nev.;** Parkwood Post 4, Durham, **N.C.;** Jose Luis Santos-Lopez Post 145, Ceiba, **P. R.**

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

Sig Corps, 140th Sig Bn 32nd Gen Hosp, Brisbane, and 4th Gen Hosp, Melbourne, Australia, (Oct.-Nov. 1942, May 1943)—Need information from Major Mack of 32nd Gen Hosp and Capt Walter, Wing 5W, Melbourne, and others who knew that **William F. Kelsey** had encephalitis. Write "CD89, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

USS Pollux (AKS4 Yokosuka, Japan, Oct. 20, 1965)—Need information from Peters, Williams, Taylor, Sattel, Huskey, Chief Bruner, Chief Weber and other comrades who knew that **L. J. Young** while on shore leave was beaten by four men. Write "CD90, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

974th Ord Evac Co (Fosses & Ayeneux, Belgium, Sept. 4-18, 1944)—Need information from Struzala (from Dorchester, Mass.), Sgt Kain (from near Atlanta, Ga.), and any other comrades who recall the night raid by the Germans between Sept. 4 and 18, 1944, whereby **Eugene P. Scorti** received injury and treatment for nerves as a result of said raid. A second raid occurred a week or ten days later in or about the same area. Write "CD91, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

2nd Special Bn Seabees (Solomon Island, Guadalcanal, May 1944)—Need information from Dr. Keller, Base 8, New Hebrides, Oakie, winch driver and any other comrades who recall that **Jesse S. Larson** suffered an injury to left hand, arm and shoulder when, while unloading cargo ship **USS Crescent City**, a pile of cargo fell on left side of body. Winch driver took him to 6th Marine Hospital, Guadalcanal. Dr. Keller treated him. Write "CD92, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

Lynn U. Stambaugh, Legion Past National Commander, Dies at 80



Lynn Stambaugh when he was Nat'l Cmdr

Lynn Upshaw Stambaugh, 80, of Washington, D.C., Past Nat'l Cmdr of The American Legion (1941-42, North Dakota) and the first Vice President of the U. S. Export-Import Bank, died May 27. Burial was in Arlington Nat'l Cemetery.

The Legion's National Convention in Milwaukee, Wis., in September 1941 chose Stambaugh unanimously to be its National Commander two and a half months before Pearl Harbor. He presided over the Legion as it placed its resources at the disposal of the government's war effort in 1941-42.

Lynn was born in Abilene, Kans., on July 4, 1890. His father, William Scott Stambaugh, was the third marshal to serve in Abilene—succeeding Wild Bill Hickok. When Lynn was six, his family moved to Fargo, N. Dak., which was his home when he became the Legion's Commander.

"Lynn's military career," wrote the late North Dakota Legion Adjutant Jack Williams in *The American Legion Magazine* (January 1942), "really began back in 1905. With other Fargo boys he organized the Fargo Light Infantry. It was a group of some 20 lads. Their military equipment included .22-caliber rifles. They were dressed in uniforms of that day, gave demonstrations before the State Fair crowds at Grand Forks and Fargo, and were a featured attraction as a marching unit in any parade in Fargo of the 1905-1910 era. Lynn was the captain and commanding officer."

Stambaugh graduated from the Univ. of North Dakota's Law School in 1913, the fourth generation of Stambaughs to practice law. Two years later he married Enid Erickson, a school teacher, and they moved to the western North Dakota town of Hazen. The railroad had arrived there a short time before and electric

lights had appeared the same day as the newlyweds. His law practice thrived.

On Sept. 4, 1917, Stambaugh enlisted in the U.S. Army. Mrs. Stambaugh returned to Fargo. John Moses, who had been rejected for service because of poor eyesight, took over Lynn's practice. He was later Governor of North Dakota.

Lynn served 22 months, 16 of them overseas. He was a private in Bat. E, 338th Field Artillery, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in June 1919.

Returning to Fargo, he joined the law firm of Pierce, Tenneson & Cupler and became a partner before he was National Commander.

Stambaugh was a charter member of Post 2, in Fargo, and served as vice commander and commander. He served as the North Dakota Legion's Employment Officer, as state Legion Commander in 1934-35, as the Legion's Nat'l Publications Chairman, as Nat'l Legion Rehabilitation Chairman, and as Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman for the North Dakota Legion.

In late 1945 he was sworn in by President Harry Truman as first vice president of the United States Export-Import Bank. In 1960 he retired to become an attorney for a Phoenix law firm for governmental services in Washington. A brother, Scott U. Stambaugh, of Margate, Fla., is the only survivor.

"One central idea that I have," he wrote in this magazine in September 1942, "is that when this war is over we must not sink our Navy, or disband our Army, or drive munitions makers out of business . . . We must remain so strong that the next time a Hitler pokes his head up we can tell him to put it down or we'll shoot it off, and he'll mind us. We must exercise our God-given ingenuity to the end that this shall be the last World War, because another one, increased in destructive magnitude in the same ratio as this war, would be a world-consuming catastrophe."

Other deaths:

Jared Maddux, 59, of Cookeville, Tenn., of a heart attack. Currently vice chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Legislative Commission, he was Dep't Cmdr in 1958-59, and served four terms as lieutenant governor of Tennessee.

Audie Murphy, the most decorated soldier of the American Forces in WW2—or any war in American history—met sudden death in a plane crash on Memorial Day weekend. He was a member of Post 627, San Mateo, Calif.

Canton O'Donnell, 83, of Denver, Colo., a Founder of The American Legion, who

attended the organizing caucus in Paris in 1919. A lawyer and investment banker, he also served as executive director of the Denver Civil Defense Office, as director of central services for the City of Denver, and as chief of the investment company division of the Small Business Administration.

Paul R. Baldwin, 77, of Clearwater, Fla., a Michigan Legionnaire and a founder of the Legion.

Charles Francis Cocke, 84, of Roanoke, Va., an incorporator of the Legion, who attended the St. Louis Caucus.

Ewell T. Weakley, of Dyersburg, Tenn., Past Dep't Cmdr (1945-46).

George A. Caldwell, 83, of Knoxville, Tenn., Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1950-52 and Past Dep't Cmdr in 1944-45.

Harry L. Cole, of Medford, Ore., who held Legion membership in the Dep't of Washington and served as its Dep't Commander in 1951-52.

Dick Warren, of Olustee, Okla., Past Dep't Cmdr (1949-50).

Walter Reed Gage, of Manhattan, Kans., Nat'l Executive Committee, 1948-50.

Charles E. Sims, of Aberdeen, Miss., Past Dep't Cmdr (1936-37).

Luther W. Maples, 79, of Gulfport, Miss., Past Dep't Cmdr (1931-32) and Nat'l Executive Committee, 1942-44.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

John M. Carey, of Grand Blanc, Mich., a member of the Legion's Public Relations Commission, Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman, and Past Dep't Cmdr, appointed by Gov. William Milliken to serve a six-year term as a member of the Board of Managers of the Michigan Veterans Facility. Carey was originally appointed in December 1967 to fill the unexpired term of the late Bernie C. McLeish, former member of the Legion's Nat'l Legislative Commission. Carey also serves as mayor of Grand Blanc.

Richard L. Roudebush, of Noblesville, Ind., Legionnaire and former Congressman, sworn in as assistant deputy Administrator of Veterans Affairs in a ceremony conducted in the office of VA Administrator Donald E. Johnson. In ten years in Congress, Roudebush sponsored many veterans benefit bills.

A. R. Tyner, Jr., resigned as director of the Legion's Nat'l Americanism Division. Formerly Oklahoma Dep't Adjutant (1955-70) and a former member of

the Nat'l Field Service (for Oklahoma and Texas) of the Legion's Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Div., he has accepted a rating board position at the Houston, Texas, VA Regional Office.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st La. Inf & 114th Eng—(Oct.) G. L. Jean-sonne, 3514 Halsey St., Alexandria, La. 71301
2nd Cav—(Oct.) Louis Holz, 726 Mancill Rd., Sta. 19087
3rd Cav—(Sept.) Hugh Bodell, 4161 Lincoln Blvd., Dearborn Heights, Mich. 48125
6th Port Hq, TC—(Oct.) Jerry Cirrincione, 85 St. James Terr., Yonkers, N.Y. 10704
9th Tank Bn, Co B—(Oct.) Clyde Undine, 9417 5th Ave., Bloomington, Minn. 55420
10th Arm'd Div—(Sept.) James Revell, 10433 S.W. 99th Terr., Miami, Fla. 33156
23rd Eng, Co C (WW1)—(Oct.) Stephen Mulery, 231 Marine Ct., Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Fla. 33308
27th Div—(Sept.) George Rogers, P.O. Box 985, Troy, N.Y. 12181
31st Rwy Eng (AEF)—(Oct.) K. J. Nelson, 2521 3rd Ave. N., Great Falls, Mont. 59401
47th Gen Hosp (WW2)—(Oct.) John Harrison, Box 218, Rt. 7, Easley, S.C. 29640
62nd CAC Sup Co—(Oct.) Neal Pfaffenberger, Rt. 1, Seymour, IN 47274
66th Field Art'y Brigade (WW1)—(Oct.) Richard Martin, 12105 S.W. 72nd Ave., Portland, Ore. 97223
74th & 174th Inf Reg—(Sept.) Joseph Vollmar, 43 Hawley St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14213
77th Div (Tri-State Area)—(Oct.) Harry Pagliari, 1935 Alcoa Dr., Arnold, Pa. 15068
90th Div—(Oct.) C. D. Steel, 7816 Crescent St., Raytown, Mo. 64138
93rd CA AA—(Oct.) William Gundel, 4020 W. Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60651
105th Field Art'y—(Oct.) Jerome O'Brien, 177 E. 75th St., New York, N.Y. 10021
106th Field Art'y—(Oct.) Fran Saelzler, 15 Waltham Ave., Lancaster, N.Y. 14086
108th Evac Hosp—(Oct.) Ora Daniel, 409 N. Park St., Kewanee, Ill. 61443
108th Inf, 2nd Bn—(Oct.) Marco DiRisio, 33 Water St., Fairport, N.Y. 14450
114th Field Sig Bn (WW1)—(Oct.) Frank Worrell, P.O. Box 154, Ruston, La. 71270
123rd Gen Hosp—(Sept.) Dr. Thomas Glennon, 82 Arlington Rd, Woburn, Mass. 01801
125th Eng (c) Bn (WW2)—(Sept.) John Dwyer, 95 E. 24th St., Huntington Sta., N.Y. 11746
129th Inf, Co D—(Oct.) Lloyd Hemphill, 314 N. State, Caney, Kans. 67333
141st Inf, Co I (WW1)—(Oct.) R. H. Tobin, Box 811, Fredericksburg, Tex. 78624
144th Inf, Co E (WW1)—(Oct.) T. N. Winston, 812 W. 6th St., McGregor, Tex. 76657
164th Inf—(Oct.) Dennis Ferk, 2036 Catherine Dr., Bismarck, N.Dak. 58501
246th Coast Art'y—(Sept.) Ray Cross, 1209 Kerns Ave., Roanoke, Va. 24015
255th Field Art'y Bn—(Sept.) Marvin George, 4601 63rd St., Apt. 12, San Diego, Calif. 92115
302nd Inf, Co L—(Oct.) Charles Misner, 4641 Warsaw St., Ft. Wayne, Ind. 46806
328th Inf Combat Team—(Oct.) Allen Gordon, Box 123, Rockland, Me. 04841
348th Sta Hosp (WW2)—(Oct.) Milt Bloomquist, P.O. Box 262, Lansing, MI 48902
351st Inf, Co I (WW1)—(Sept.) Chester Comer, Bussey, Iowa 50044
354th Inf (WW1&2)—(Oct.) Frank Whaley, 205 Ruby St., Paris, Mo. 65275
361st Eng (SS) Reg't—(Oct.) John Zirafi, 92 Morris Ave., Girard, Ohio 44420
389th Field Art'y, Bat C—(Oct.) G. M. Goetze, 6276 Charlotteville Rd., Newfane, N.Y. 14108
591st Eng Lt Ponton Co—(Sept.) John Telech, Jr., 920 Lackawanna Ave., Elmira, N.Y. 14901
595th MP Bn, Co B—(Oct.) Samuel Ruff, 166 Butler Ave., Staten Island, N.Y. 10307
572nd AAA—(Oct.) Norman Evans, P.O. Box 241, Scranton, Pa. 18509
661st Tank Dest Bn—(Oct.) Millard Mellinger, Sr., R.D. 1, Wrightsville, Pa. 17368
701st MP Bn (WW2)—(Oct.) Charles Bradford, 1710—9th Ave., Belle Plaine, Iowa 52208
724th TROB (Korea)—(Oct.) Lynn Moore, 40 W. Nippon St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19119

820th Tank Dest Bn—(Oct.) Steven Siekierka, 24931 S. Sylbert Ct., Detroit, Mich. 48239
3937th QM Gas Sup Co—(Sept.) Murray Cashdollar, 1432 Avon Pl., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15221
Base Hosp 19—(Oct.) George Taylor, 121 Glenbriar Dr., Rochester, N.Y. 14616
Otranto-Kashmir Disaster (U.S. Troops)—(Oct.) Harold Rath, 2114 California, Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613

NAVY

1st Marine Aviation Force—(Oct.) Albert Kincaid, Jr., 5009 Weaver Terr. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016
19th Seabees—(Oct.) Herbert McCallen, 97 Lawrence Park Crescent, Bronxville, N.Y. 10708
20th Seabees—(Sept.) Otis Joslyn, 6014 Signal Hill Rd., Mechanicsville, Va. 23111
28th Seabees (WW2)—(Oct.) Bruno Petrucione, 12 Imperial Dr., New Hartford, N.Y. 13413
42nd Seabees—(Oct.) George Rapp, 42-37 Union St., Flushing, N.Y. 11355
69th Seabees—(Oct.) Eric Arenberg, 270 104th St., Stone Harbor, N.J. 08247
114th Seabees, 627th, 628th, 629th CBMU—(Sept.) Bud Kindseth, 711 S.W. 1st St., Fairbault, Minn. 55021
136th Seabees—(Oct.) Nicholas Kolovos, 501 E. University, Apt. 105, Rochester, Mich. 48063
Seaman Guard Band (Pauillac, France, WW1)—(Oct.) Floyd Smith, RD 3, Central City, Iowa 52214
USS Boise (CL47)—(Oct.) Don Fitch, P.O. Box 15325, Salt Lake City, Utah 84115
USS Canberra (CA70, CAG2)—(Oct.) Jerry Der Boghosian, P.O. Box 1602, Portland, Maine 04104
USS New Mexico—(Oct.) A. P. Lofurno, 2076 54th St., San Diego, Calif. 92105
USS New Mexico (Marine Det)—(Oct.) Robert Emmons, 1777 N. Union, Decatur, Ill. 62526
USS Quincy (CA71, WW2)—(Sept.) Vic Ruffenach, 4900 Township Line, Drexel Hill, Pa. 19026

AIR

367th Ftr Gp, 392nd, 393rd, 394th Sqdns—(Oct.) J. T. Curtis, 1719 Timber Oak, San Antonio, Tex. 78232
451st Bomb Sqdn (other 322nd Gp Sqdns welcome)—(Oct.) Kenneth Cohen, 220 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016
American Balloon Corps—(Oct.) Herschel Shrader, 5711—19th St., W., Bradenton, Fla. 33505
Romania POW—(Sept.) Anthony Polink, RD 2, Box 463-A, Uniontown, Pa. 15401

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Curtis E. Lord, Sr. (1970), Post 153, Prichard, Ala.
Lueio Espejo and Reynaldo Lopez and Calistro Soza (all 1970), Post 41, Phoenix, Ariz.
John R. Wolfe, Sr. (1971), Post 100, Rogers, Ark.
Elsie M. Lyon (1970), Post 121, Watonsville, Calif.
Joseph Rocha (1971), Post 211, Lompoc, Calif.
Norman G. Boyd (1971), Post 284, Mill Valley, Calif.
Kenneth L. Boesiger (1970), Post 314, Hawthorne, Calif.
Tom O. Moore (1970), Post 392, Sacramento, Calif.
Richard Blackmore and Martin Gouveia and David Jones and Frank Poso (all 1970), Post 419, Santa Clara, Calif.
Angelo Navarro and Daniel A. Navarro and Robert M. Robbins and Raymond H. Stevens (all 1971), Post 67, North Grosvenor Dale, Conn.
Joseph Kumpis and Elmer A. Walker (both 1970), Post 600, Chicago, Ill.
Edwin Krochmal and Stanley Piorkowski and Adolph Sylvester (all 1971), Post 1109, Chicago, Ill.
Paul S. Eberts (1959) and Harry Ludy (1964) and Willard H. Anderson, Sr. and Archie B. Pace and Homer Stonebraker (all 1969), Post 500, Speedway, Ind.
Thurston Johnson and Ollie M. Keel and Jack Knox and E. C. Laekie and H. B. Liles (all 1971), Post 141, Vivian, La.
William J. Drambour (1971), Post 127, Great Barrington, Mass.
George W. Daro (1971), Post 125, David City, Nebr.
Samuel Holdforth and William C. Morgan (both 1971), Post 34, Shortsville, N.Y.
John Lowther and Thomas Vaelavieck and

Peter Williams (all 1971), Post 72, Saugerties, N.Y.

Algoth Anderson and Harold S. Pullin and Charles Strobel (all 1963), Post 106, Brooklyn, N.Y.

William Glen and Lewis A. Gracey and Fred Habberfield and James S. Kirkpatrick (all 1971), Post 355, Penn Yan, N.Y.

Charles J. Garber (1971), Post 556, Frewsburg, N.Y.

Louis Wengliniski and Kaiser J. Wojtaszek and Walter Zaleski and Casimir Zielinski and Joseph S. Zolnierowski (all 1970), Post 782, Rochester, N.Y.

Eugene S. Pawlicki (1971), Post 910, Sodus, N.Y.

Francis Crowley and William Gaylor (both 1971), Post 1056, Staten Island, N.Y.

Kenneth Bame and Bernard L. Canaday and Julian K. Canfield and Leo P. Dennis and William S. Doran, Jr. (all 1970), Post 1231, Clinton Heights, N.Y.

Robert Middlemiss and Lyle H. Roy and Daniel Sullivan (all 1970), Post 1342, Lisbon, N.Y.

K. W. Broome and E. G. Cashion and S. C. Duncan and George C. Elders and Fred G. Elrod (all 1970), Post 48, Hickory, N.C.

Griffin P. Smith (1971), Post 82, Shelby, N.C.
Charles H. Drinkle and Frank A. Dwyer and Russel Dunlap and Clarence Epstein and L. L. Evans (all 1970), Post 11, Lancaster, Ohio.

Lester L. Campbell and Gail Clark and Leo Held (all 1970), Post 331, Ravenna, Ohio.

Buff L. Coleman and W. L. Moore and Marshal Walters (all 1971), Post 9, Easton, Pa.

Pierce A. Krammes and Minnie Kurtz and Samuel R. Kurtz and John P. Leintinger and Miles H. Mertz (all 1970), Post 286, Cressona, Pa.
Alan D. Reynolds (1970), Post 874, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Charles H. Barber and Ernest Bourgault and Walter Bueckley and Thayer Comings and Albert Fortier (all 1969), Post 12, Richmond, Vt.

George R. Hersey (1971), Post 33, Morrisville, Vt.

James P. Coolum and Sheridan P. Dow (both 1970), Post 35, Cambridge, Vt.

Ovilla Lacroix (1958) and Leon Hinton (1966) and Leland Avery and James Barnes and Joseph Biron (all 1971), Post 80, Island Pond, Vt.

J. I. Henderson and H. C. Rogers, Sr. (both 1970) and Carl O. Beekner and Tom J. Dudley (both 1971), Post 93, Buchanan, Va.

Clarence O. Borgen and Louis P. Caron and George Craig and John Desler and James A. Ferris (all 1969), Post 155, Longview, Wash.

Daniel J. Hanly, Sr. (1970), Post 46, Benwood, W. Va.

Frank Harris and I. D. Julian and Joseph M. Kneeland and Raymond J. Leider, Sr. (all 1970), Post 170, Mineral Poink, Wis.

Leo F. Kaufman (1969), Post 476, Loomis, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

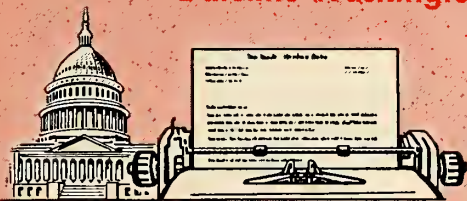
On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending May 31, 1971

Benefits paid Jan. 1-May 31, 1971	\$ 848,626
Benefits paid since April 1958	10,669,402
Basic Units in force (number)	108,700
New Applications approved since Jan. 1, 1971	9,583
New Applications rejected	1,753

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$46,000 (four full units up through age 29) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Quoted benefits include 15% "bonus" in excess of contract amount. For calendar year 1971 the 15% "across the board" increase in benefits will continue to all participants in the group insurance plan. Available up to four full units at a flat rate of \$24 per unit a year on a calendar year basis pro-rated during the first year at \$2 a month per unit for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustee operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Division, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

Dateline Washington....



PUNISHING THE SKYJACKERS. LEISURE-TIME POLLUTANT. CONTROLLING INSECT PESTS.

Stiff sentences await airplane hijackers caught in the act, or who return to the United States. The Federal Aviation Administration recently released statistics revealing that 28 skyjackers have been convicted, with sentences ranging up to 50 years and life. Twelve other skyjackers are currently awaiting trial.

According to the FAA, 146 persons have been involved in 113 successful or attempted hijackings of U.S. aircraft over the past ten years. Of these, 92 persons are still listed as fugitives. Fifteen who skyjacked planes to Cuba have returned and been tried.

Skyjacking U.S. planes, both commercial and general aviation, has become a major problem only since the beginning of 1968. Before that, just 11 attempts were made and only seven were successful. Cuba is the most popular destination—75 of a total of 84 successful hijackings landed in Havana.

Increased population, leisure time and affluence are creating an environmental hazard for Americans—noise pollution from recreational vehicles and power equipment. So states a report of the National Industrial Pollution Control Council, prepared for the Secretary of Commerce.

The report blames the 2.5 million motorcycles on the streets, and the increasing use of snowmobiles, power boats, chain saws, power mowers and snow blowers for the mushrooming noise pollution. Motorcycles and snowmobiles were cited as being the noisiest.

Noise nuisance factors from the recreational sources are considerably less a problem, however, than from other common everyday noise makers, such as buses, trucks, plants, road repairs, trains, construction jobs, and even autos, according to the report. The Council recommends that cities draw up model codes for noise abatement, and that users be penalized for making

vehicles noisier than standards permit.

Hormones and viruses may be the next approach to control of insect pests, but the National Science Foundation wants to make sure that there will be no adverse side effects upon "non-target creatures." With reaction to DDT in mind, the federal agency is financing two studies to make sure that hormones and viruses will not be harmful to man, beast or to living links in the food chain.

NSF says that hormones, which control the life cycle, can be synthesized to abort the insects' process of maturing and reproducing. Use of insect viruses is likened to waging biological warfare on pests. "Attractants" of the kinds insects secrete might be used to lure pests into traps, where they would be infected by lethal viruses or bacteria and released to spread doom among the rest of their population. But first, the Foundation wants to make sure this approach doesn't cause havoc elsewhere.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES

JUSTICE SERVED?

"The preoccupation with fairness for the accused has done violence to fairness for the accuser. Is justice served now by shackling the prosecutor and giving more weapons to the defense?" Atty Gen. John N. Mitchell.

UNRULY LAWYERS

"...lawyers who know how to think but have not learned how to behave are a menace and a liability, not an asset, to the administration of justice..." Chief Justice Burger.

VULNERABLE CITY

"The complex technological city of today has become increasingly vulnerable to any kind of disruption...even small mishaps may have tremendous consequences for human life and health." Gunnar Randers, Asst. NATO Sec'y Gen., Scientific Affairs.

UNIVERSITY'S ROLE

"The university is either a place of reason or it is an intellectual fraud." W. J. McGill, president, Columbia U.

A BUSINESS VIEWPOINT

"The pure profit view ignores the long-range dependence of business upon a viable, healthy social environment." Anthony G. Lorenzo, vice president, General Motors.

FOR A TOUGHER U.S.

"We have been soft because we have been the world's leading economic power. We don't have the superiority we once had. We can't afford to be soft any longer." Commerce Sec'y Maurice H. Stans.

ADVICE TO DISSENTERS

"Freedom of speech is indivisible. You cannot deny it to one man and save it for others." Archibald Cox, U.S. Solicitor Gen.

THE EARTH FROM SPACE—Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow

(Continued from page 20)

ERTS will also relay local data collected from ground stations and automatically radioed up to the satellite. A number of ground data instrument packages will be placed throughout the U.S. and its coastal regions. These will sample local conditions, like stream flow, snow depth, soil moisture, etc. ERTS will be the central receiving bank for this information and will radio it back to one center on request.

The receiving headquarters for ERTS photos, infrared pictures and relayed ground data is the NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Md. There computers will receive, process and store all the information sent by ERTS.

Starting in 1972, the Greenbelt headquarters will print around 300,000 pictures every year for use by business, industry and governmental agencies at all levels. Farmers, foresters, fishermen or any other interested parties may describe their needs, and get high-quality prints of ERTS photos—plus interpretation—at NASA's cost.

NASA investigators will try to piece all the information sent by ERTS into a single, cohesive whole. Someday, they hope to be able to make a computerized model of all the factors that might affect our resources and environment. If they can, it may eventually be possible to relate all these factors. We may know how ocean current circulation affects rainfall, how temperatures affect plant disease, just what effect water pollution or oil spills have on fish, etc.

The ultimate actions that we might take for the benefit of mankind when we get such information are as yet largely unimaginable. It will open new possibilities, global as well as national in scope, which will put us to quite a test.

MANAGEMENT of the earth's resources and environment is like a gigantic, jumbled jig-saw puzzle, at least for now. But ERTS and its more advanced descendants should help us put it together, piece by piece.

Whatever remarkable future benefits ERTS might bring us, we already have an eye on immediate, directly practical results. NASA scientists expect these to be concentrated in six major areas: agriculture, forestry, geology, oceanology, hydrology and geography.

The first two ERTS vehicles will probably mean more to farmers and those concerned with food supply than to anyone else.

Agricultural agencies in the U.S. have long depended on aerial photos to help them locate and measure crop fields, and to come up with crop-forecast data.

But aerial photography is a slow, tedious way to get this information.

ERTS will help get the data agriculturalists want about the type of crop on every planted field in the United States, and it will do it very quickly. It will also show the size of the field, the vigor of the crop, the identity of any damaging diseases or insects, and the probable yield.

The agricultural agencies will send pertinent information to the farmers involved, who'll then know when disease threatens their crops—and when early harvesting or spraying is in order, or

farmers and even government agencies are notoriously inaccurate.

ERTS will provide valuable forestry information. Right now, the Forest Service of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture keeps a continuing inventory of this country's timber, to assure proper volume and growth. But some of this data is nine years old when it's first received, because of the trouble and expenses involved in collecting it. ERTS will be able to do all this in a matter of days. Infrared sensors can tell the difference between hardwood stands and softwood, or combinations, letting foresters survey timberlands almost at a glance at ERTS pictures.



"I don't see the problem. Why don't you just pay off what you owe on one credit card with another credit card?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

whether or not their crops are disease resistant, whether the farmers should plant additional acreage of other grain types, what they should do about fertilizer and drainage, if anything.

On a worldwide basis, ERTS can provide knowledge that might make the difference between feast and famine. The world has 22 principal agricultural regions, totalling nearly four billion acres of cropland. Because the seasons vary from hemisphere to hemisphere, crop production is a year-round operation.

This means that if ERTS discovers that, say, the cereal crop is off in the Northern Hemisphere, health authorities may know in time to have sufficient cereal crops planted in the Southern Hemisphere to avoid shortages.

ERTS will be invaluable in world food surveys. It can easily report information about production in backward nations, where reports from local

ERTS will be able to detect forest fires before smoke is visible. The heat of a campfire's embers is visible in infrared. In a few years, major forests will be monitored day and night for destructive fires by ERTS-like satellites. The same satellites will quickly spot any illegal lumber operations in out-of-the-way places.

In geology, ERTS photos will have immediate dollars-and-cents value, also. The pictures ERTS sends from space will reveal geological patterns on earth characteristic of gas and oil fields. They'll also show the kinds of formations usually associated with ore fields—but hard to see on the ground or from airplanes.

In oceanography, ERTS will send back pictures clearly showing the distribution of sea ice. This will go a long way toward making navigation of such waters safer. ERTS should also be able

(Continued on page 44)

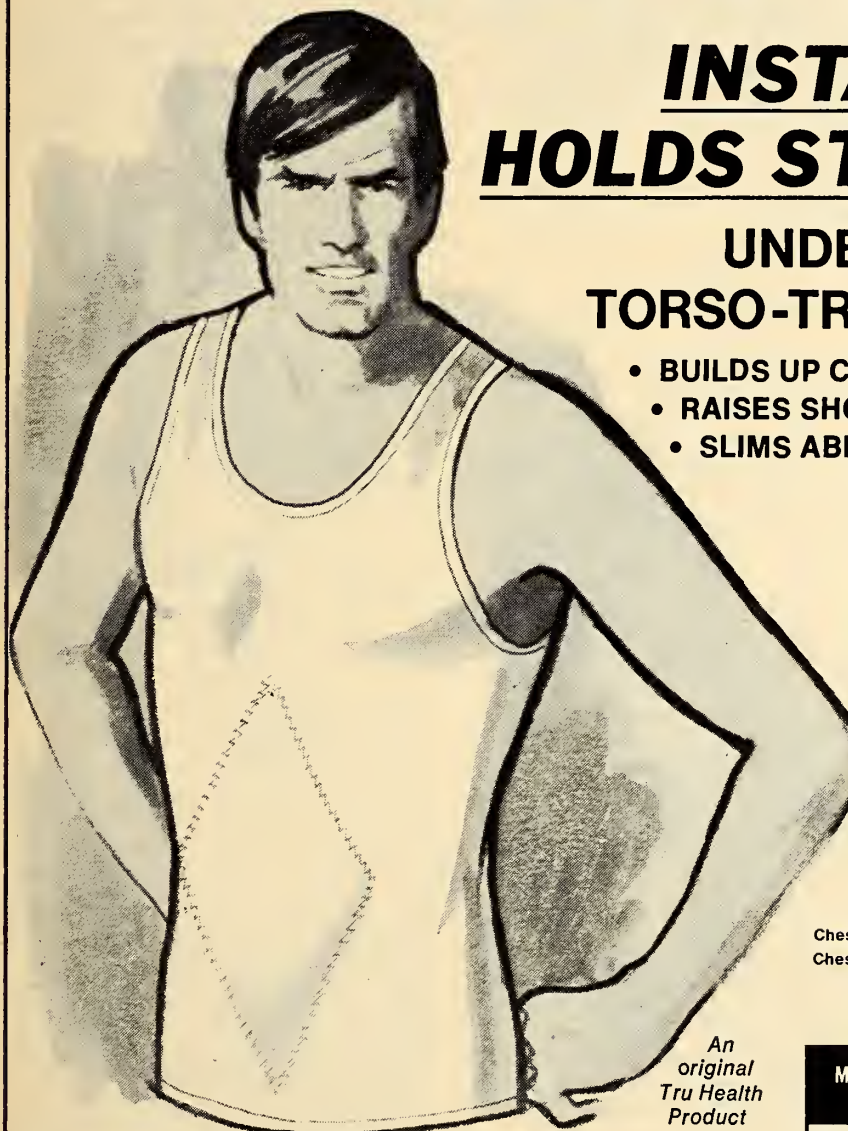
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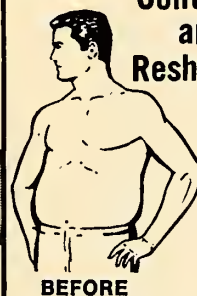
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THE EARTH FROM SPACE—Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow

(Continued from page 42)

to keep track of kelp beds and schools of fish, allowing more efficient use of the ocean as a food source.

Space photos show currents, water sedimentation and vegetation, water temperature gradients, etc., which easily suggest to fisheries where the fish are. One of the early photos showed a fishing ground off of Taiwan whose richness the native fishermen hadn't suspected.

ERTS pictures will also show sandbar and sediment shifts in coastal regions, to make possible thoroughly up-to-date charts of the shallow waters where pleasure boats usually congregate. The pictures should also make it possible to figure out how and why sandbars and shoals form and predict their shifting. As for clarity, coastal photos from Apollo 9 prove that no map, chart or near-earth photo can duplicate the visibility of the various gradients in water that comes with space photography. Evidently, the farther away the camera in such pictures, the better the contrast.

ERTS pictures will also be very useful in helping us find the fresh water we need. The satellite will be able to keep track of drainage basins, glaciers, snow fields, lakes, rivers and streams. With this information, we should be better able to use the water sources we have, locate new sources and plan the management of watersheds in ways not suggested by our view from the ground.

As anyone knows who has ever seen the magnificent pictures of earth taken from near the moon, we live on a big blue ball with patches of green (meadow, forest and field) and white (clouds). The blue, of course, is water. But the remarkably detailed ERTS pictures will provide us with a much better picture of earth than that—if not always as dramatic. What we're talking about now is maps.

Fact is, only 6% of the land surface of the earth is mapped to the mile-to-the-inch scale or better. This means that on much of the earth's surface, we don't know where we are, at least not exactly. And we don't know *exactly* where our rivers and lakes are, or our roads, or our mineral resources—or our boundaries. This lack of knowledge can pose problems ranging from inefficient transportation to ownership disputes, sometimes on an international scale.

ERTS can help geographers map the earth with incredible speed, and at a very reasonable cost. A precise mapping of the United States by aerial photography would take three years of flights and involve the assembly of nearly a million pictures. ERTS will be able to do the same job in 18 days for less than \$1 million, and with just 400 photographs.

More important, the ERTS maps will be exceptionally current, showing cities and towns at the present size, and the exact path of new roads, or old, meandering streams.

ERTS can be of great benefit in pollution control. It will be able to see pollutants as they enter streams, rivers or coastal waters. With an ERTS photo, properly interpreted, it should be a cinch to find out exactly where any particular water pollutant is coming from. The same goes for air pollution. ERTS sensors will be able to detect foreign particles in the air—and track them down to sources.

After reading all of this you may think ERTS will do everything and anything, or that NASA claims it will. But it can't. All it can really do is to provide information—huge mountains of it, maybe, but just information. If this data is to be of any use in helping us guard the environment or locate resources, it has to be acted upon, by business and industry, by federal, state and local governments, and by as many foreign countries as possible. Fortunately, many parties have already said they want to see ERTS data.

However we use ERTS, it won't break the national bank. The moon landing program cost us somewhere between \$24 and \$40 billion, depending on what you include. The ERTS program is expected



"Listen, Maude...I know it's only my word against hundreds of yours, but..."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

The ERTS sensors will be able to spot smog clouds gathering, ahead of man's senses. This may make possible pollution alerts and controls before we start gagging.

In addition to these major areas there are several other fields where ERTS photos could be stunningly useful to mankind.

Human health. Malaria mosquitoes usually breed in newly-cleared areas. ERTS will be able to spot new clearings all over the world.

Law enforcement. ERTS will be able to check up on strip mine restoration and illegal lumber operations, identify remote opium or marijuana fields.

Urban planning. ERTS photos will provide up-to-date pictures of urban growth, helping officials plan zoning and transportation better.

Land conservation. ERTS will be able to spot potential erosion areas, check on soil moisture, monitor grazing lands.

to cost between \$100 and \$200 million for the first two satellites—peanuts compared to the lunar landing venture.

It's expected to save American industry an estimated \$1 billion a year by helping to prevent crop and forest damage, reduce mineral exploration costs, control damage from natural disasters, etc.

The obvious beneficiaries will include foresters, farmers, fishermen, mining concerns and oil companies, to name a few.

Industry is intensely interested in the ERTS program. NASA has already received more than 400 inquiries from American business—and state and local governments, while 70 foreign countries have also stated their interest. If, as expected, ERTS data is made available worldwide, yearly benefits of the program could hit a global total of \$2.6 billion. Such estimates only take in the immediate uses, already seen.

Several other kinds of satellites, some

more familiar than others, are already helping the home planet day in and day out:

The weather satellites. NASA is now operating a worldwide weather satellite system called TOS (for TIROS Operational Satellite). The TOS system has provided weathermen with more than half a million usable cloud-cover pictures, via several TIROS (Television and Infrared Observation Satellite) and ESSA (Environmental Survey Satellite) vehicles.

Through TOS, the U.S. Weather Service has issued thousands of storm bulletins to countries around the world. The Nimbus satellites, in some ways forerunners of ERTS, have added to this information by tracking hurricanes and other storms, measuring the earth's absorption of heat from the sun, and measuring atmospheric temperature. These are all more sophisticated weather observations than we ever had before.

The communications satellites. The first of these was Early Bird, launched April 6, 1965, but there have been several more since. Among them are Telstar, Syncom and Relay. They've made possible instant global TV (like the Japanese Olympics), and proved that it is possible to send telephone calls by satellite. Many more are on the way. They promise to improve phone service, to vastly increase the number of TV shows you can receive from various parts of the world, and to make possible Picturephone, the combination TV set-telephone now being developed by Bell Labs.

The navigation satellites. The Department of Defense now operates an experimental navigation satellite program that consists of four Transit satellites. These are so positioned in space that properly equipped ships and planes are taking accurate navigational fixes about once every hour and three-quarters, regardless of weather or time of day. Conventional navigation, which uses stars, is difficult during the day, or in bad weather. Eventually, it's hoped that the system will have enough satellites to allow almost instant navigational fixes by every ship or plane, anywhere in the world.

Someday, this concept may be expanded, so that satellites would not only provide navigational information, but would transmit the location of all airplanes—the exact identity, position, altitude, speed and bearing. This would go far toward solving our growing air traffic problems.

The Skylab workshop. In early 1973, NASA plans to launch a three-man experimental space station, to orbit the earth at a distance of 235 nautical miles for eight months. During five of these months, it will be manned. Since Skylab will fly during the lifetime of ERTS A and B, data from Skylab sensors will be



THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

compared with data from aircraft flights and ERTS. On Skylab, the crew will supervise an earth resources experiment package which will include sensors impossible to use on the unmanned ERTS. These will be aimed at specific spots on earth, with a viewfinder and tracking system.

Aside from backstopping and double-checking ERTS, Skylab crewmen will perform a variety of experiments with high potential practical value. On earth, for example, the heavier components of fluid mixtures settle during cooling and solidification, due to gravity. We know very little about what we can do with fluids in the absence of gravity. In orbital zero gravity, the distribution should be consistent. The astronaut crew will test and assess possible manufactur-

ing processes which may only be conducted in "free-fall." We'll find out then whether factories in space might be able to create entirely new materials. The result *could* be lenses, bearings, electronic devices, and even vaccines of now unattainable quality.

All of this doesn't mean NASA has forsaken the space spectacular. There will be several more Apollo moon flights in the current series—just how many will be determined by the holders of Congressional purse strings. There will also be a flashy space shuttle program. This will consist of craft that can go back and forth between earth and space instead of having to be dropped, red hot, into an ocean after one trip out. The shuttles will be used in connection with Skylab Workshops, eventually, ferrying crews back and forth from earth.

All in all, NASA will continue to spend more than \$3 billion a year for a while, continuing existing programs, maintaining its huge and talented space team and its complex, computerized ground stations. Only the mouse's share of this will go to ERTS, the weather satellites, the communication satellites, etc. But even this small amount signals a revolution in NASA thinking and NASA responsiveness to public opinion—and to real problems here on earth.

We've had our first fling with space drama. NASA and the American astronauts have rewritten the history books. Their accomplishments should never be forgotten. We learned a lot in going to the moon which we now propose to apply to some very real, very important problems that need dealing with at home. If NASA can genuinely help us solve these, as it seems it can, it may accomplish something even more memorable, in the long run, than putting men on the moon.

THE END

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LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS

Smokehouse Cookery

SMOKING is the backwoodsman's method of preserving fish and game. And any sportsman-camper planning an extended stay in the wilderness can use it to advantage, especially when the weather is mild enough to spoil fresh meat and the flies are numerous. Also it adds a delicious smokey flavor: smoked trout and venison are gourmet dishes. You might even try it on other fish and meats, such as steaks, frankfurters and hamburgers, in preparation for your backyard barbecue.

The method does not cook the meat, but just exposes it to the smoke. Build your fire in a spot sheltered from the wind and erect your grill about four feet above it. In the backwoods you can make such a grill of green-wood sticks. The fire must be slow-burning, not hot enough to cook the meat or draw out the juices—less than 100 degrees. And a heavy smoke isn't necessary. The best woods to burn are poplar, willow, alder and birch; resinous woods such as pine and spruce blacken the meat and give it an objectionable taste. For preserving the woodsman's way, the meat must be sliced thin; fish should be filleted, or cleaned and spread open on the grill skin-side up so the smoke can penetrate. Smoking time should be at least a day. In preparing your barbecue food, however, when you desire just the smoke flavor, this period can be shortened. But the longer, the better. When finished, the food still will be raw, and must be cooked the usual way. Meat can be treated with oil and spices before smoking, if desired.

If you intend to do a lot of smoking to preserve food for storage for later barbecues, you might build a smokehouse. It is

simply a small shelter to confine the smoke so it circulates freely around the meat. The standard design is made of wood a few feet square and about ten feet high with a slanting roof to shed rain, an access door, and two screened ventilators on opposite sides near the top to allow the smoke and heat to escape. The meat is hung on strings from several poles set horizontally inside the smokehouse, or placed on shelves of chicken wire. The fire is made in a pit in the ground at the bottom. Smoking time is 24 hours per pound of meat in the heaviest piece. Many sportsmen improvise their own smokehouses from old stoves and pipes, empty oil drums, etc. One hangs meat down the chimney of his fireplace. Any design will work as long as it succeeds in exposing the meat to the smoke and not to the heat of the fire, and as long as the fire is slow-burning with the right wood.

Some outdoor chefs add smoke flavor to food by treating it with a liquid-smoke preparation available in food stores. It's not bad. But once you've tasted meat or fish that *really* has been smoked, you'll realize there's no substitute for the real thing.

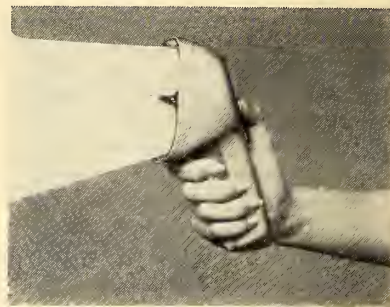
WANT TO KNOW when fish are biting? Watch the cattle, advises W. C. Pallmeyer of Matador, Texas. If they're up and grazing, the fish are biting; if they're just resting, so are the fish. It's an old Indian belief, based on the idea that all animals are affected alike by moon position, weather, etc.

SAFETY TIP for wader-wearing anglers comes from M. Campailla of Mogadore, Ohio; always wear a belt on the outside of the wader so it won't fill with water should

you fall. Tighten the belt while you are wading after water pressure has forced out as much air as possible.

WHEN CAMPING in the wilderness, hang some spare food on a tree limb about 50 yards from camp, advises Charles Hartzell of Shippensburg, Pa. Any raccoons or bears that might come around will concentrate on it and leave your camp and food alone.

DUAL BEAM FLASHLIGHT produces wide-angle floodlight, sharp spotlight or both with power from its heavy duty, nickel cadmium rechargeable batteries. Solid-state



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recharger included enables 1½ hours use on single charge. Sells for \$14.95 from The Gallery, Amsterdam, N.Y. 12010.

DON'T use cologne, after-shave lotion, perfumed deodorants before your trip into the outdoors, advises Robert Schwehr of Sanborn, No. Dakota. They attract stingers like bees, wasps, hornets. Too bad there isn't an apple-scented after-shave; it would be great for deer hunters.

ICE in your cooler will last longer on camping trips if you freeze your foods, especially meats, before storing them in it, writes Mrs. Elwyn Carlson of Minneapolis, Minn. Just chill milk and carbonated beverages.

AIR CONDITION your shoes and boots! It's now possible with a new insole called "Walkool," which draws air through a one-way valve in the heel as you walk, then your weight pumps it out through vents around your toes. Light and thin, washable, made of foam. In standard men's and women's sizes. Price: \$2.98 a pair from Advance Industries, 372 Riverside Station, Miami, Fla. 33135.

ON A CAMPING trip, when the ground gets muddy, slip a plastic bag over each shoe before leaving your tent or camper, suggests Joye Rithford of Texarkana, Ark. A rubber band will hold it in place. This precaution will keep you and your youngsters from tracking mud on the floor.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.



"It's all your fault for letting me nag you into taking me with you!"

THE EASIEST WAY TO DESTROY THE DUMP PILES

(Continued from page 11)

tomers of virgin materials producers are following the example of President Nixon, and taking the lead ahead of the public in demanding recycled materials. The Ford Motor Company has notified its numerous suppliers that it wants the cartons in which they deliver their products to Ford to include recycled paper.

Some other corporations, local governments as well as the President, and some organizations are moving faster than the general public to demand recycled materials in what they buy.

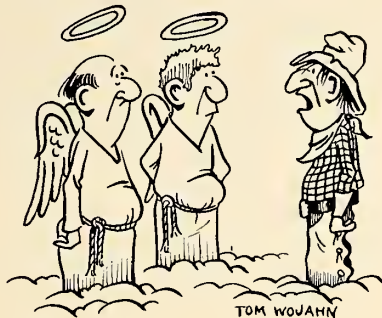
The American Legion has delegated its concern about pollution to its Internal Affairs Commission, the national body that's in closest normal contact with local Legion units. The Internal Affairs staff has recently circulated to Legion purchasing offices a list of manufacturers who use old paper to make stationery, business forms, envelopes, ledgers, xerographic paper, tissues, towels, folding boxes, cartons, corrugated and other shipping containers. Also on the list are manufacturers who recycle old cotton to make similar items. It was recommended that the Legion buy such products from among those listed. The list was provided by NASMI.

The strong focus of attention on paper, of course, stems from the ease with which it can be used in many ways—where there's a will to do it—and from the enormous amount of waste paper that plagues us as rubbish.

Among the most difficult of materials to recycle are some of the plastics, though there are fairly standard reuses of some of them and ingenious uses of others. Many plastics are so useful that we'll probably keep accepting them as ultimate rubbish until and unless we find better ways to reuse them. In talks with NASMI people, one senses that there are only a few such manmade items that we throw away in any great quantity that aren't largely redeemable, and that would be redeemed by business if buyers demanded recycled materials.

Though we probably don't want to give up all of our non-recyclable plastics, Mighdoll points out that we might want to review our use of some of them. For instance, the plastic bubbles on some packages were developed by merchandisers who concentrated on their attractiveness for display in stores. As throw-away items, nobody wants them, or wants to separate them from their cardboard (a tough task, you'll agree). They add to the dump piles or burn with a stench, and carry their cardboard with them. Perhaps, he suggests, we should take a second look at such packaging and some other uses of unrecyclable plastics and other materials, to compare their original attractiveness with their ultimate contribution to ugliness.

NASMI's symbol will refer to the recycled content of a package, not to the container. It has no present plans to provide a symbol to designate that the container meets NASMI standards for recycling, though—as we have seen—it compiles lists of firms that are cur-



"Do you fellows happen to know where they're holding the great roundup in the sky?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

rently recycling to make many packaging materials.

In general, products that contain recycled materials are as good (or bad) as

if virgin materials were used. One does suspect that if a greater public demand for recycled materials shows itself, shady characters will offer inferior products made from recycled goods simply to exploit a gullible public if they can. The problem for the buyer is no different from his usual problems in discovering which products are inferior. In very few cases could it be the use of recycled materials that would bring a product down in its specifications. For many products there would be a limit on their content of recycled materials. This is hardly true at all for any of the metals. We have been using recycled metals like new all along. Half of our copper is recycled, and more of the other half could be just as well. Recycled gold, silver and lead are identical to what is refined from U.S. ores. Glass is wholly recyclable. The glass people, who have shown so much initiative to redeem old glass, are developing many new uses for it, even using it as constituent of roadway paving.

The member companies of NASMI deal, in large quantities, with more than a dozen basic commodities redeemed from waste—the major constituents of our national solid waste except for iron and food wastes. Another group of firms,

(Continued on page 48)

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THE EASIEST WAY TO DESTROY THE DUMP PILES

(Continued from page 47)

organized in the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel (Washington-based) handles old iron. The sole limit on the extent of their redeeming most of our wastes, aside from food garbage which can be burned where heat is needed anyway, is the size of the profitable market.

The member companies, each in its own field, collect, process and sell the redeemed waste to the manufacturer who will use it. They search it out. They sort it. They clean it. And they upgrade it to meet the buyer's specifications. Depending on the product and its original condition, there are of course hundreds of different procedures whereby they do all of this across the whole sweep of waste materials.

Metals may be salvaged from old TV sets, etc., by plucking them out by hand, and the same applies to the higher-grade metals in automobiles, such as copper wiring. It is now virtually impossible to separate wool or cotton from cloth in which they are mixed with synthetic fibers. But, says Howard Ness, of NASMI: "In almost all cases our people buy wastes and upgrade them. They will buy a mixed bale with contaminants in it. They'll go through it, sort it, clean it, rebale it for mill processing and deliver it to the mill." If it's economic, they'll do likewise with almost anything. But where low demand keeps the price down they have to be more selective. Unless the price of used paper is made healthy by a strong demand, paper collectors may refuse to take a mixture of magazines and coarser paper. The gloss on magazine stock is made of clays which are unsuitable for some of the major bulk uses of old paper. In a poor market, it isn't worth the work simply to separate magazines (and books with glued bindings) from a general lot of paper. In a good market, it is.

PAPER and used textiles are two of the principal waste products whose present market is marginal. Slight fluctuations in price see scavengers seeking, or ignoring, old paper and old cloth. Mighdoll says that if you live in one of the many suburban areas where non-garbage waste is picked up at the curb on given days, instead of along with the food garbage, you can readily tell how the market is going in used paper. If it's good, a scavenger will beat the city to the paper at the curb. If the market is down, you'll see no scavenger, or he'll select valuable metals and leave all else for the dump heaps.

Many of the cleaning and sorting processes today are extremely complex, says Ness. They may include chemical and electronic analysis—a difficult procedure, but worth it when there's a mar-

ket. "Suppose you get an old computer. There are a lot of wires you've got to clean out. It may have platinum, copper, gold, silver, zinc—and the casings will be aluminum. If the market is there, our people will study the original manufacturer's specifications and learn their way through any such complicated device to get at the various components, item by item. It might bug you to separate from a car the smaller parts that are redeemable, but the people in our business know the models and right where everything is. If there's a buyer at the right price, they'll dig it out—and it is demand that makes the price right."

"It's never happened," says Mighdoll, "but if there were suddenly a market for more graded waste paper than is at hand, you could bet that our people would start sorting and cleaning mixed waste as never before. There are 30 million more tons of waste paper available in solid waste each year. Its use depends solely on the market demand."

SO THERE you have an idea of how you and I could clean up most of our solid waste, save our resources and hold taxes down. Just insist that what we buy contains recycled materials—and keep insisting until we see the recycled symbol on product after product that lines our store shelves. It's worth a hundred Earth Days, because it's guaranteed to produce results—and what else will?

There's a lot more to the subject because there's waste going on that needs different approaches.

The tin can collection, for instance, is

worth a separate look because of what's new.

According to tin can manufacturers, their new war on old cans can take all the old cans the public in 32 states will turn in. They say they'll either use them all themselves, or put 'em where they'll be used as new steel and aluminum.

Industry has been using old tin cans in all sorts of ways for a long time. But even though it has been converting millions of cans back into prime materials, the problem is 60 billion cans a year—and growing.

About a year ago, Weirton Steel, in West Virginia, ran a demonstration—in conjunction with a group of can companies—on a new approach to converting tin cans. It converted 500,000 of them in the trial run. (Problems arise because the weld is sometimes solder, sometimes aluminum; some cans are steel, some aluminum; the tops of some steel cans are aluminum.) The Weirton project showed the way around these problems to the point where the can makers were ready to invite the public to turn in their cans all mixed together.

This spring they announced the opening of 200 metal can collection centers in 32 states, and the steel industry added 80 more. The centers aren't in every town. But in many areas, various community groups could collect cans and wouldn't have far to go to take them to a center—when they'd amassed enough to haul.

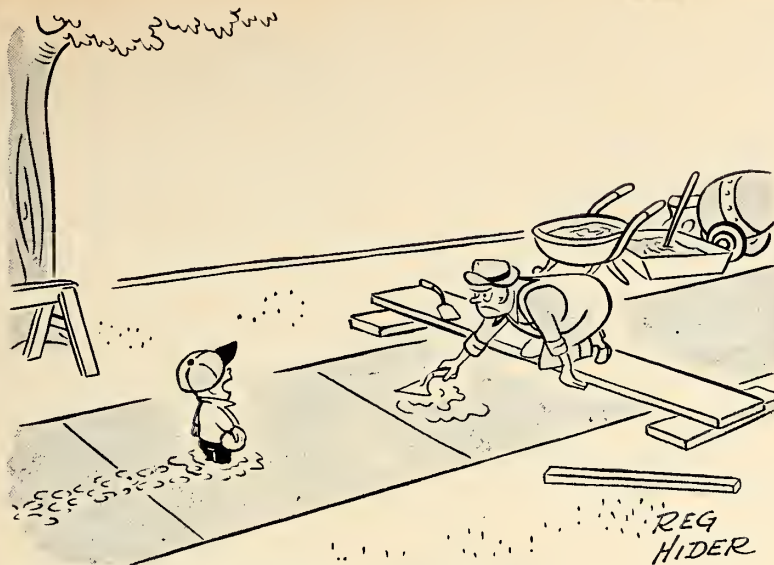
The can and steel companies ask that old cans:

1. Be clean.
2. Have all paper removed.
3. Have the two ends removed and included separately.



"I know I was supposed to come alone and unarmed, but my rod and my staff they comfort me!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



"What are you making—a trap?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

4. Be squashed flat.

My wife and I ran a trial program and found all of this even simpler than it was in WW2. Our electric can opener removed the ends nicely from all but beer cans. The paper came off easily. A rinse at the time of emptying each can cleaned it without trouble. The wife tossed the cans into a carton in the cellar. I came by the carton from time to time and tromped on cans that hadn't yet been flattened. The flattened cans took so little space that in two months' time we hadn't yet filled the carton with metal.

The next step (we haven't done this yet) will be to get a community group (we have a Legion Post in mind) to collect cans and deliver them from time to time to the nearest center, which is about ten miles away.

We'd gladly do this all the time, and haul them to the center ourselves about once a year if we can't get anyone else to do it. It beats paying taxes to have the metal hauled away as waste.

Well, we're using 60 billion cans a year—soon to be 70 billion. Anybody else want to save some tax money? And cut down the dumps? And save our resources?

It would be great to see some Legion Posts contact nearby can-collection centers to see if such Posts could be—or could help form—community groups that would accept clean, flattened cans locally from householders and have them regularly delivered to the nearest center. The list of addresses of the 280 collection centers is too long to publish here. But . . .

This magazine will send you the addresses of collection centers in your state if you'll do as follows:

Address an envelope to "Metal Cans,

WHEN ANSWERING ADS—
GIVE YOUR ZIP CODE

The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019." Send no letter (the trick address explains all). Enclose a self-addressed, return stamped envelope.

Of course there are no centers as yet in 18 states. Don't write if there's none in your state. At present there are one or more centers in these states:

Alabama (4); Arkansas (1); California (31); Colorado (2); Connecticut (1); Florida (5); Georgia (3); Illinois (15); Indiana (13); Iowa (1); Kansas (1); Louisiana (4); Maine (1); Maryland (11); Massachusetts (3); Michigan (6); Minnesota (7); Mississippi (1); Missouri (4); Nebraska (1); New Jersey (8); New York (12); Ohio (27); Oklahoma (1); Oregon (5); Pennsylvania (26); Tennessee (1); Texas (10); Utah (2); Washington (7); West Virginia (4); Wisconsin (8).

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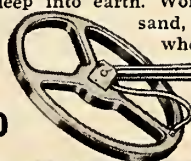
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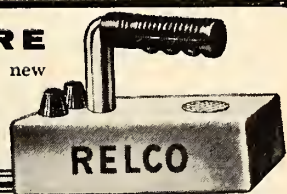
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FEW CHANGES FOR '72 AUTOS. WHY WIVES NEED LEGAL WILLS. NEW MEDICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

When the 1972 autos begin appearing at the end of this month and the start of next, there's going to be less to-do than in other years. The big reason is that, on the whole, **the new models don't differ spectacularly from the 1971 versions.** But you will notice that:

1. Next year's cars are equipped with **warning devices** that blink and buzz until the driver buckles his seat belt.

2. On many models, **power steering, power transmission and power brakes now are standard equipment** and are included in the base price, which has been adjusted upward accordingly.

3. While price comparisons between 1971 and 1972 are hard to make (and sometimes aren't valid, anyway), a broad guess is that **tags will be up in a range of 2% to 4%.**

* * *

Should your wife have a will? It's a good idea, say legal experts, for the following reasons:

- If a wife doesn't have such a document now, and decides to make one after her husband's death, she may make it under stress and with dubious advice. **If she fails to do it at all, the state's intestacy laws take over when she passes away.**

- The same situation could happen in a common disaster—that is, when husband and wife perish simultaneously in an accident. Usually the husband's will specifies that in such a case it is presumed that he died first (this gives the estate a tax break via the marital deduction). But if the wife—who inherited the estate ever so momentarily—has no will, the property will be distributed according to local state law.

- **It's even more important that a wife have a will when she has some wealth of her own.** She may want her husband to have it all. If she dies intestate, he may get less than she desires. Conversely, if the husband has a substantial estate, the wife may want to leave her property to children and grandchildren. But if she dies without a will, the husband could be allotted a substantial share—which would be taxed a second time when he dies.

* * *

Two new developments in the field of medicine could have widespread effects:

MULTIPLE VACCINES: The government now is licensing Merck Sharp & Dohme to distribute **shots that simultaneously guard against several diseases.** One such is a double-header for measles and rubella (German measles). The other is a three-in-one dose for measles, rubella and mumps. The idea of multiple vaccines is to make immunization less scary, reduce visits to medical centers and maybe bring costs down.

"SOFT" CONTACT LENSES: Bausch & Lomb is starting to market new hydrophilic (water absorbing) contact lenses, trade-named Soflens. Unlike the standard "hard" type, the new ones pick up moisture from the eyes so that they stay in place with more comfort. **Presumably Soflens can be fitted in a single session, often can be worn continually right from the start, and are just about loss proof because they cling to the eyes so well.** On the basis of the comfort factor alone, demand is expected to be high (millions give up on "hard" lenses because they can't tolerate them). Price: Considerably higher than for "hard" lenses.

* * *

For the first time in years, some leveling off—and even minor reductions—are in sight for auto insurance rates. But it's a mixed picture.

- **Most of the relief is coming in bodily-injury coverage.** Insurance people think that the improved situation results from new safety features in cars which are reducing, or even eliminating, bodily injuries, so insurance charges are being adjusted downward in some areas. **But property-damage rates are another story. They aren't coming down noticeably—in fact, the general trend still is upward.**

By Edgar A. Grunwald

THE THINGS WE'VE USED FOR MONEY

(Continued from page 30)

Mexican *reales* to make one dollar (hence "pieces of eight"). But *reales* weren't in wide circulation here. To make change, the dollars were commonly cut into four quarters, each worth two *reales*.

The English had a way of calling very small coins "bits." They had their own threepenny bits and sixpenny bits. In British Guiana both the fourpence and a sixth of a florin were called bits. The Spanish *reales* were also called bits. So a quarter of a Spanish dollar was called "two bits," two of them were "four bits," and three of them were called "six bits."

As everyone knows, we carried this slang over to our own money system later, including the habit of never referring to one bit (12½¢), or three bits (37½¢) but only to even numbers—two, four, six. For many years after Independence, however, Americans called their own dimes "short bits."

Though now forgotten, the Spanish dollar was so important and familiar to Americans for 226 years that it is worth jumping out of an orderly history for a while to take a brief separate look at a few of the highlights of our use of it—and often our dependence on it.

The first colonial ship to trade in the West Indies started bringing in Spanish coin, which was minted in the Spanish colonies from the great silver mines in Mexico and South America. That ship was launched in Massachusetts in 1631. The volume of Spanish



"... so he killed the dragon, climbed the mountain, slew the giant and married the lady... then, the *real* trouble began..."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

coin coming here mounted as our trade in the Caribbean prospered. All coin that came here tended to end up in England, which wouldn't take wampum or truck for all the manufactured goods ordered from the mother country by the colonists. Even so, our Latin trade grew so with each passing year that the Spanish dollars were the most numerous and familiar coins in North America.

There was one occasion when England felt an obligation to ship a large amount of hard money here. In 1745, the New England colonies helped out

originally had smooth edges, and folks had a way of clipping a little silver off the rims to sell separately before passing their dollars on. This "clipping" may be the origin of the use of the word "clip" to mean "cheat," as in "clip joint" and "he clipped me." To stop this practice, many nations began milling the edges of coins made of valuable metal. Little vertical ridges went on them whose absence revealed at a glance if the coin had been clipped.

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"The taxpayers don't write nasty letters anymore—they just call up and moan!"

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the British army by sending a force against the French in the Gulf of St. Lawrence that captured Louisbourg. England repaid Massachusetts for her military costs by sending her 187,000 pounds in 1749. It was nearly all in Spanish dollars, and the hard money greatly stimulated commerce in the colonies.

England, be it noted, was short of her own coin and discharged many of her overseas debts in foreign coin—largely Spanish. In spite of her adherence to traditional pounds, shillings and pence until 1970, she was doing much of her overseas trade in dollars in 1700.

When our colonies rebelled in 1776 and issued paper "continental currency" to support the war effort against England, the pledge written on the continental bills promised to redeem them in "milled Spanish dollars." Had the Congress in Philadelphia actually been able to redeem them in Spanish coin, the continentals might not have collapsed in value.

The word "milled" was highly important by then. The Spanish dollars

out of a coin was to drill a hole in it and fill it with baser metal. Lead, because of its color, often substituted for silver. This fraud obviously went on for a long time. Nickels appeared only recently in our national history, yet the most familiar phrase referring to plugged coins is "not worth a plugged nickel."

Alexander Hamilton, as first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, established the value of the American silver dollar by including as much silver as was found on the average in a random assortment of Spanish dollars then in circulation. It came to 371¼ grains. These were worn coins, so the American dollar's value in silver ended up 5¾ grains lighter than new Spanish dollars (377 grains). We rated the American gold dollar at the supposed equivalent value in gold—24¾ grains. This was a serious mistake. The gold in a gold dollar was worth a trifle more silver than that. As a result, when we began minting U.S. gold coin it passed right out of circulation, being more valuable as gold than as money.

(Continued on page 52)

THE THINGS WE'VE USED FOR MONEY

(Continued from page 51)

This was the beginning of a long series of troubles that the infant United States had with its money (for a variety of other reasons as well). Consequently, when we were well into the 1800's it was necessary to make foreign coin legal tender again, including the Spanish dollar. Of course, that meant that if you refused it in payment of a debt, the law wouldn't help you collect the debt in any other way. Not until 1857 was the United States able to abolish the Spanish dollar as legal tender.

The Spanish dollar was a godsend

Before 1763, New York had put out paper money based on the "Lyon dollar," a trade coin that the Dutch had probably introduced earlier. They were also called "dog dollars," because the lion imprinted on them looked more like a dog.

Money in all forms, not just taxation, was the root of the break with England—which is natural since the basis of all English colonial policy was to get rich at our expense. When we finally revolted, money gave us the worst problem yet. The Continental Congress had



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from the start, but hardly enough for the needs of the colonies as they grew. In spite of all the finagling with paper money, it wasn't all bad. It was the only money that the colonies controlled themselves—thanks to England's getting most of our coin in the end and never allowing us any of hers.

THEY SAY that taxation without representation brought on the American Revolution when England taxed us to pay what she considered our share of the French and Indian wars. This was just the last of a long series of grievances that were basically economic. One of the worst arose when England suddenly forbade the issuance of paper money in New England in 1751, and in the rest of the colonies in 1763. By 1771, commerce was so crippled for lack of currency in New York that Parliament had to relent a bit and let New York issue "bills of credit" that were actually treasury notes, bearing interest for a stated period, and not really money in permanent circulation.

no authority to tax, and the states were too timid to try. Taxation, the leaders had told the people, was what we were fighting against. Yet a war had to be fought and paid for. Except for possible foreign loans, Congress had no choice but to issue paper money. It did—to the eventual tune of \$240 million in continental dollars, pledged, as we've noted, to be redeemed in milled Spanish dollars. As Congress had no Spanish dollars, nor any treasury at all, the real pledge was plucky words, the grand hopes of a ragtag army, and efforts to borrow hard coin from foes of England overseas.

Paul Revere engraved the first batch, and their value shrank before the ink was dry. "Those who do receive it," financier Robert Morris told the American commissioners who were seeking help in Paris in 1776, "do it with fear and trembling."

"Instead of the creditor pursuing the debtor with an arrest," griped Robert Moore, son of a Philadelphia merchant, "the debtor pursues the creditor in tri-

umph with continental money . . . paying him without mercy."

In Rhode Island, creditors leaped from windows or hid in attics to escape payment of their debts in continental dollars.

Even George Washington hesitated selling his lands faster than he could reinvest the purchase price in other property. As he advised John Parke Custis in August 1779, "At the present nominal value of money," he might wind up "giving away the estate."

Of course, prices of goods simply soared, and the soldiers suffered the worst. They were producing no goods to swap or use themselves so they had to buy at rising prices with pay that sank in worth. As things went from bad to worse, they only got promises for their pay. No army was ever so abused by its own people, and the loyalty of the Revolutionary soldier is an incredible testimony to him and his leaders.

It is small wonder that veterans later mobbed the Congress for their back pay, or that an incipient rebellion grew up in Washington's camp at the end of the war. They wanted to make Washington king, or else go west, intact, and settle their own land, leaving the unarmed east to make whatever peace it could with the British. Yet Washington quelled their rebellion by talking to them.

OFFICERS, who had to feed and clothe themselves, could be worse off than privates whose pay was lower, but whose absolute needs were met in a fashion by the army. "The money," said Gen. Nathanael Greene "was no more equal to our wants than a sprat to a whale's belly." To Lafayette it was

obvious that the threadbare soldiers—officers and men alike—would receive their reward only in the next world. "They did not receive it in this."

One soldier was sure he'd be a bachelor for life. "The young women dread us, the picture of poverty, and the speculators, to our great mortification, are running away with the best of them."

During the war, the British in New York helped the economic collapse of the rebels along by counterfeiting great masses of continentals and getting Tories to distribute them.

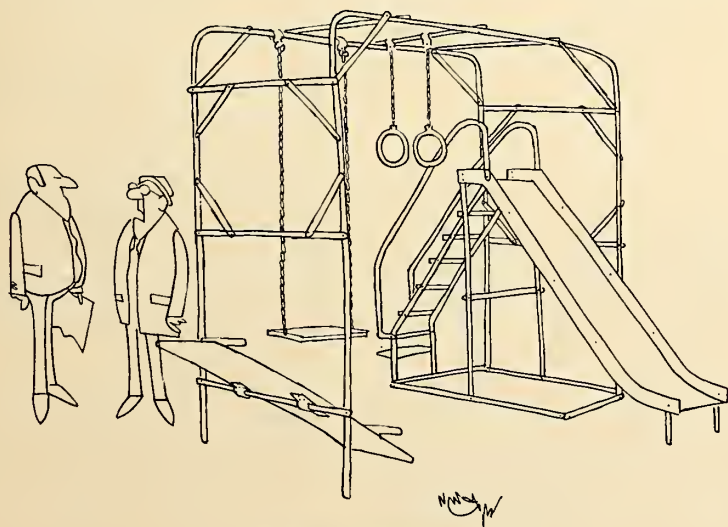
Congress, for its part, made the continental dollars legal tender, and enacted laws making it treason to refuse them. This was hardly enforced in purely civil matters, but it gave the army good excuse to get what it needed.

An artillery sergeant named Joseph White told how General Putnam's troops came to a tavern after crossing the Delaware. The innkeeper refused to sell what he had for continental dollars and made the mistake of calling it rebel money. When he persisted, Putnam enforced the money law, took what he needed, and sent the innkeeper to the guardhouse as a traitor.

Four continental dollars equalled one in gold in the summer of 1778. Six months later, the ratio was 8 to 1; by winter, 50 to 1; at war's end, 500 to 1,000 to 1. Finally, barbers papered their shops with dollars, and tailors made suits of clothes from them.

A historian says that continental currency "gently fell asleep in the hands of its last possessors." Congress tried to keep it awake on March 15, 1780, by redeeming 40 old continentals with one "bill of new tenor" (thus wiping out a

(Continued on page 54)



"... Does it come assembled?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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THE THINGS WE'VE USED FOR MONEY

(Continued from page 53)

\$200 million debt). The new bills skidded to 20 cents on the dollar, in terms of gold and silver, before victory and foreign loans finally stopped the downward trend. This meant the original dollars were worth approximately half a cent, a galling fact which later gave birth to the expression "not worth a continental." To make the situation worse, each colony had also issued paper currency during the war—with even less backing and in larger amounts, some \$260 million in all.

"Paper money," fumed Edmund Randolph, "is viler than the rags on which it is printed."

It was this horror of paper currency run wild that led the framers of the Constitution to prohibit the states to "coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debts," while at the same time providing that the federal government alone had the power to coin money or regulate its value. This was confusing, as state banks were later allowed to issue banknotes, creating both good money and mischief.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was the leading proponent of going to the decimal system when the new country minted its own coin. The American money was the first in the world to be so sensibly based. As for calling our basic unit a "dollar," the Spanish dollar "is the most familiar in the minds of the people," he said. "It is already adopted from south to north."

In recommending the decimal system—100 cents to the dollar—over a natural tendency on the part of some to want to continue the English money system, Jefferson spelled out the difficulty that all the colonists had had all their lives in figuring sums when there were four farthings to the penny, twelpence to the shilling and 20 shillings to the pound. He wrote a delightful passage describing the mental process in adding sums of money when you had a different limit on what to carry over from each of three columns to make the next one come out right. Only the "pounds" column, which could be added in the decimal system, was easy for most people.

As a result, said Jefferson, "The bulk of mankind are schoolboys throughout life."

Even the Spaniards had broken their dollar into eighths. The world slowly followed the American example. Spanish nations were soon using centavos (100ths of the peso) and similar decimal systems of currency. Just last year, Britain finally went to decimal money.

New Hampshire, be it noted, had it in its constitution that the official state money was pounds, shillings and pence. Though she went along with the country

in her *practices*, that clause in the constitution wasn't removed until 1948.

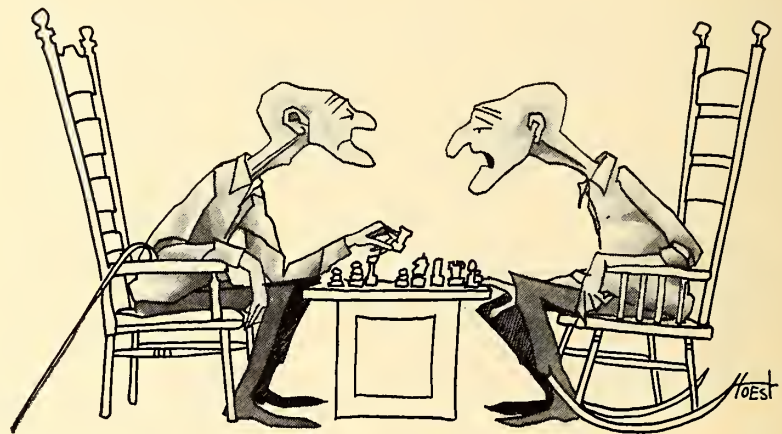
The U.S. Mint, established in Philadelphia in 1792, struck only copper coins at first. Metals were so scarce that scrap was collected to make them. The story goes that George Washington contributed "an excellent copper tea kettle and two pairs of tongs." The first silver coins came two years later. These crude, hand-made dimes and half-dimes had the head of Liberty on one side, the American eagle on the other. Some Americans said the figures looked more like a "sick turkeycock" and a "wild Indian squaw."

That probably pleased Ben Franklin.

1957). Between double-eagles (\$20 gold pieces) and three-cent pieces; between banknotes, treasury notes, greenbacks and Federal Reserve notes—the tale is too long.

Our money has plagued us right down to today. There has never been a time when its value and basis have not been major national issues—the only issues except for the status of black people in our society that have *always* been with us, as other crises and controversies came and went.

Our present inflation and gold drain overseas is an unfinished chapter in a history which saw Andrew Jackson crush the Bank of the United States—giving rise to state banks that ground out paper



"Hold it... I'm getting winded again."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

He'd never approved of the eagle as the national bird.

"He is a bird of bad moral character," Franklin explained in a letter to his daughter. "He does not get his living honestly, but, like those men who live by sharpening and robbing, he is generally poor and often lousy. The turkey is a much more respectable bird, a true, original native of America. . . ."

Congress kept the eagle anyway, ordering that it appear on all gold and silver coins. The first gold coins were minted in 1795, \$5 pieces showing the Great Seal. We've noted that a little too much gold was put in the early gold coins, so that they were rapidly melted back into gold in the hands of their possessors, and before the situation was corrected foreign coins had to be made legal tender again.

To describe the coins and bills we've put out since is a fit subject only for a book. Two good, popular volumes are J. Earl Massey's "America's Money" (Thomas Y. Crowell Co., N.Y., 1968) and Arthur Nussbaum's "A History of the Dollar" (Columbia University Press,

banknotes until the Federal Reserve took over the job. It saw the rise and fall of the Greenback Party and of William Jennings Bryan's presidential candidacy based on two-metal currency so as not to "crucify America on a cross of gold." It saw Franklin Roosevelt abandon the gold standard for the dollar at home and make it a crime to hold gold for its intrinsic value.

This last was the end of a long trail. After our experience with continentals, the federal government issued no paper, putting out coins only for many years. With Roosevelt we went entirely to paper, except for small change. Now we have debased our small change by slashing its silver content.

If much of the history of our money seems quaint, it would be a brash prophet who'd predict what we'll be using 20 years hence. The Federal Reserve, which tries to keep the flow of currency just right today, is plagued by the fact that it doesn't control checks and credit cards which are actually the bulk of our "money" now. If Massachusetts had only thought of *that!* END

CARL ROSE

ARTIST AND CARTOONIST Carl Rose died at Rowayton, Conn., on June 20—aged 68—after a long illness. Carl wasn't a Legionnaire, but his work was familiar to our readers. The last job he ever did in his life was the line-drawing illustrations for our June 1971 cover article, "The Pentagon's Alliance with Industry," which he worked on from his hospital room.

He was far gone in his last illness at the time. We asked him to illustrate an article for this issue, but he said he could no longer work.

For many years he drew cartoons for the New Yorker. He illustrated the famous gag of a child refusing broccoli and telling her mother: "I say it's spinach, and I say the hell with it."

Until a change in top management led the New York Times magazine to quit using him regularly, Carl Rose illustrated many of its articles. One of James Thurber's famous New Yorker cartoons (a duelist cleanly severing the head of another duelist and saying, "Touché!") was a rework of an idea of Rose's that hadn't come off right—which Thurber cheerfully admitted and Rose didn't mind.

Carl Rose was one of the sweetest men we ever knew—gentle, compassionate, possessed of a keen sense of humor without a bit of bite or rancor.

One of the most precious stories about Carl Rose had to do with a gag he finally supplied for a New Yorker cartoon that had been kicking around the shop for years. This was when the late perfectionist, Harold Ross, was the New Yorker's editor. Another artist had drawn an Indian sending smoke signals. He was shown asking a second Indian, "How do you spell _____?"

The original missing word is forgotten. It may have been "disestablishmentarianism" or some such. It was a good idea, said editor Ross, but not just right. He kept the cartoon in the shop, asking everyone to think of a better word to finish the gag. Almost everyone thought of long, difficult words to spell. None of them seemed right to Harold Ross.

Long afterward, Carl Rose awoke from a sound sleep one night, saying to himself: "How do you spell *ugh*?"

That, said Harold Ross, was just right, and that's how the New Yorker finally went to press with the smoke signal cartoon.

THE AMERICAN LEGION SHOPPER



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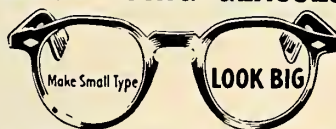
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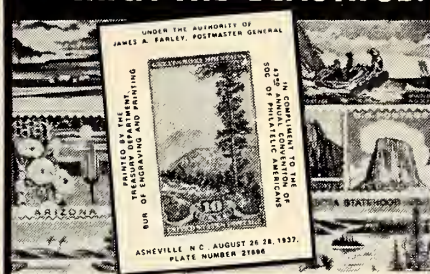
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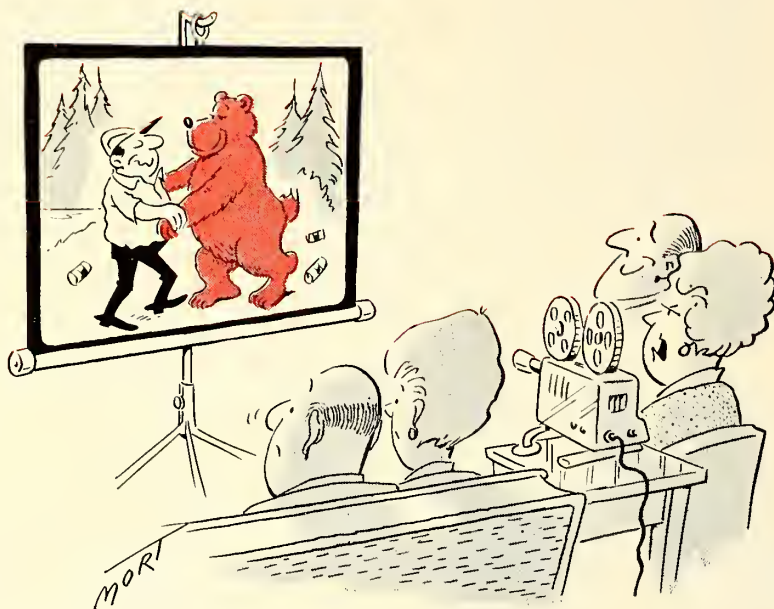


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PARTING SHOTS



"And here's Harold dancing with a bear . . . after they split a case of beer."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

EARLY SHOWER

The baseball season was just about over and the team was firmly entrenched in last place when the manager decided to let a rookie pitcher get a little major league experience. The rookie, who had more determination than skill, was in deep trouble before long, and finally the manager walked out to the mound and said: "Son, I think you've had enough for today."

"But I struck out this guy the last time he was up," the young hurler protested violently.

"I know," snapped the manager, as he waved another pitcher in from the bullpen, "but this is the same inning!"

DAN BENNETT

NO SENSE OF HISTORY

A wealthy New Yorker took to himself a ravishing but not too brainy blonde nightclub dancer as a bride, and they drove to Gettysburg for their honeymoon. At the top of one of the town's rolling hills he said to her: "One of the Confederacy's finest and bravest regiments stormed this hill but only a handful of the gallant lads reached the summit."

"Well, no wonder," the blonde responded sympathetically. "All those darned monuments!"

G. G. CRABTREE

MIXED UP KID

"This is where your heart is," said the teacher, pointing to her chest.

"Mine is where I sit down," a little boy called from the back of the class.

"Whatever gave you that idea?" the startled teacher asked.

"Well," the youngster explained, "every time I do something good, my grandma pats me there and says, 'Bless your little heart.'"

F. G. KERNAN

SENIOR CITIZENS ONLY

The night is dark,

The moon is new—

Let's see, what was it we used to do?

AGNES KLINE

MEOW MAIL

Catty letter: Purr missive

SHELBY FRIEDMAN

INVISIBLE VISION

Phonovision

May be shown

To spark a hang-up

Of its own

If I should find

Myself alone

And all dressed up

And no one to phone.

E. B. DE VITO

"EVERYONE LOSES"

This is an age when, if you miss a day's work, the government loses almost as much as you do.

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

OUCH!! ??

There was a faith healer from Deal,
Who said that all pain was not real.

When I sit on a pin

And it punctures my skin

I dislike what I fancy I feel.

PHILIP SAGINOR

FISH TALE

The way most fishermen catch fish is by the tale.

THOMAS LAMANCE

UPSY DAZEYS

Though what supermart shelves

Hold is common enough,

We can see for ourselves

It's re-markable stuff.

S. S. BIDDLE



"Lay off the pop intros, Harwood."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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